BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1839. No. 3293.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE—No. XXXVI, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 31st October; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 26th November 1839.

MESSRS. COLLETT AND CO—Beg leave to inform the European Gentlemen of this Presidency and out Stations, that they have opened an Establishment No. 13 Candawady Lane Girgaum, for repairing Carriages of all discriptions on the most moderate terms.

Messrs. C. and Co. Coachmakers further beg to acquaint the Public that they are quite distinct, and in no way concerned with Messrs. Collett and Co. Booksellers.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to an advertisement in last Saturday's "*Courier*" and "*Times*" regarding an establishment for the repair of Carriages &c. by COLLETT and Co., we the undersigned beg to intimate to the public and friends, that we have no connection whatever with the concern in question, of which Mr. A. B. COLLETT is the proprietor, while the business carried on by us under the same name, is conducted at the risk and responsibility of Mr. G. S. COLLETT.

Mr. A. P. COLLETT had been requested by us not to adopt the name under which our business has been carried on for the last two years, but as he has not attended to our suggestion, and still refuses to comply with our request, we have no alternative than to make the above public, with a view to avoid error and confusion.

COLLETT AND Co.
Booksellers.

13, Meadow Street.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY the 26th November, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at the usual hour, an Invoice of Coarse Woolen Cloth—an Invoice of colored Paper—Cotton Stockings—three new Lady's Saddles—Double branched Pillar and Wall Shades—China Japanned Paper Boxes—a pair of Holster Pistols in case complete—A very neat Breakfast Service—An Invoice of Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper—Sundry useful Articles of Household Furniture—a few dozens of Warrens Blacking—a quantity of rejected Hams—two casks of rejected Beer--and

At 4 P. M. on the Esplanade near the Church Gate, a double Poled Tent and Sundry Carpets belonging thereto.—Bombay, 26th November, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Saturday, the 7th Proximo. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 P. M. by order of the Mortgagee, a Pattamar named the "*Eswuntee*" burthen fifty eight candies, built in Mazagon in 1827 and is Registered in the name of Walljee Malloo No 521——Also one Gold Pouchee or Bracelet.

The above were Mortgaged by Damother Annundjee to Cullianjee Mudduujee.

The Pattamar's Register is in possession of the Auctioneers.—Bombay 26th Nov. 1839.

લીલાંકુથી.વેચાણ

શનીશરવારે.તારીખ ૭ મી.આવતા.મઝી
નાનીએ.પાછલા.પેઢોરનાં ૩ ઝલાઝનાં. મી
શીખરશા.બલાઝવેલ.ખરશેદજી.તથા. ઝુમપ
ની.ગીરવી.લેનારનાં.કુઝમથી.જાહેર.લીલાં
કુ.ઝરીને.વેચશે—ઝતેમારી.એશવંતી.ભરત
મો ૫૮ ખાંડીની.તે.શંને ૧૮૨૭ નાં.શાલમો.
મજગાંમમો.બાંધેલીછે.તે.વાલજી.માધુનાં.નાં
મ.કુપર.રજીશાર.થામેલીછે.મેટલે.લખામે
લીછે.તે.કુપર.આંઝ ૫૨૧ મોછે.તથા.તે.
શાહે.એઝ.ધુનાંની.પોચી ❀
એ.ઝતેમારી.દામોધર.અનનજીએ.ઝલી
આનજી.મદનજીને.ગીરવી.આપેલીછે ❀
એ.ઝતેમારીનુ.રજીશાર.એટલે.ખત.લી
ધાંકુ.ઝરનારનાં.શવાધીનમોછે ❀

તારીખ ૨૩ મી.નવેમબર ૧૮૩૯

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE, & Co. Have received for Sale a small Invoice of Oil Cloth of different patterns, which they are retailing at Rs. 2½ per yard.—Bombay, 26th November 1839.

FOR SALE.—A very richly chased Silver Breakfast Service, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Cream Ewer and Sugar Bowl.
—Price.....Rupees 500.

Two Pairs of very handsome Oval Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, with chased Silver handles and edges..... ,, 600

A pair of highly finished treble plated Sauce Tureens with Silver edges to match..... ,, 100

A nearly new double barrell'd Gun by *William's* in case..... ,, 300

The above are the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Apply to

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.
Bombay, 26th November, 1839.

FOR HIRE

THE Schooner POWEY—burthen upwards of thirty tons—she has two spacious Cabins and other accommodations, and is considered a fast sailer.

Charge per diem..... Rs. 8.

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.
Bombay, 26th November, 1839.

FOR SALE---A Grey Arab Horse, "*Rejected*" 14—3, the winner of the Newnham Stakes for 1839, would make a very superior Charger. Age 7 years. Price, 1,400 Rupees.

A high caste white Arab 14---1½, six years. Price 550 Rupees.

An exceedingly neat pair of high caste Arab Carriage Horses (one carries a Lady), and Phæton in very good repair. Price 1,000 Rupees. If separated, Horses 700 Rupees, Phæton 400 Rs.

A handsome small grey high caste Arab Horse 6 years old, perfectly sound and free from Vice..... .....Rs. 550

An Iron Grey Saddle Horse 14½—6 years old..... 500

A Pair of Bay Carriage Horses.... ,, 500

A Pair of handsome Gray Carriage Horses, price..... ,, 700

A Handsome Chesnut Saddle Horse 500

A Bay Arab Buggy Horse 14½—a fast Trotter..... " 600

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.
Bombay, 26th Nov. 1839.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg leave to intimate, that from the 10th of last month they became Partners as Auctioneers, Commission Agents and Shopkeepers—their premises will be thrown open on the 2d of December next, for the transaction of business, and they trust by attention and assiduity to merit a share of the patronage and support of the Public.

BENNETT AND Co.

With reference to the above notice, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. most respectfully solicit a share of the patronage and support of the public, and trust by a due attention and assiduity to business to merit the same, and they confidently pledge themselves, that all articles offered by them to the public, shall be of the best quality and at the most moderate rates. They also beg to add that their Auctioneering business will be conducted precisely on the same terms as those of other houses in the same trade.

All orders from Outstations and Messes will be most promptly and faithfully attended to, however trifling they may be.

No. 5, Forbes' Street 2d November 1839.

CHAMPAGNE.

A Small quantity of superior Champagne Wine, lately received from the celebrated, Vineyards of Epernay, is now for sale in cases of one doz. Bottles at 40 Rs. per doz. and in cases of two doz. Pint bottles at 22 Rs. per doz. by

Messrs. SKINNER AND Co.
Bombay, 26th November, 1839.

W. GROVES DENTIST, begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he purposes remaining in Bombay for a short time, and may be consulted at his residence, the corner House on the Mazagon Road opposite Jumsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Country House.—November, 26th 1839.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE and Co. the following Wines &c. received direct from Bordeaux, intended for the Mess of one of H. M. Regiments now on Service.

Champagne, at per dozen.....Rs.	32
Sauterne,..... ,,	18
Liqueurs, viz. Curacoa, Marasquino, and Noyau, ... ,,	24
Salad Oil,..... ,,	24

TO BE LET.—The following four Houses, viz:—

A new House in Bakehouse lane.
A ditto at Mazagon.
A ditto at Matoonga.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.
Bombay, 22d November, 1839.

BOMBAY
PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.
Saturday, November 3rd 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

In our report of the 30th Ultimo, we took occasion to notice the generally depressed state of our Market for most articles of import, and in the interval very little progress towards improvement has been made; stocks of manufactured Goods being still heavy, and without demand, unless at low prices. ---The same causes that were then in operation, whereby so unsatisfactory a state of affairs has arisen, have since undergone, little abatement.---Our China trade remains in a state of entire suspense,---H. M. Superintendent up to the middle of August continued to exercise the sovereign power he has assumed,---the fleet of merchantmen were still at anchor at Hong Kong, and consequently the proceeds of upwards of 100,000 bales of Cotton from this port alone, remains unproductive to it's Owners; a state of affairs which cannot but be attended with the utmost prejudice to all parties concerned, but particularly as chiefly interested to the subjects of the Indian Govt. who notwithstanding seem to evince a desire to perpetuate it, as we perceive by the pages of a cotemporary that about 19,000 chests of Opium are to be brought forward at Calcutta in 1840 for sale, the arrival of which in China must lead to fresh disturbances and misunderstanding, and put an end to all security in the legalized trade.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.---Purchases continue to be made with some activity for the English market, but only to a trifling extent on native account, and prices of the better qualities have again an inclination to rally a little.---The advices from the interior of the coming crop continue to be very favorable.---We find the following purchases on our returns.

500 Candies Komptah....@ Rs. 103 to Rs. 109 ₹ Cdy.
500 Bales of Broach..... @ ,, 117 ₹ do.
200 Docras of inferior Bharsee..... @ ,, 88 ₹ do.
250 Candies fine Gomrawutty..... @ ,, 117 ₹ do.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).---There is nothing doing in the market, and the stock in warehouse on the 20th instant, of that season's importations, amounted to 9,412 chests.

GINGER (*Malabar*).---Is rather lower than in last month, being procurable at Rs 25 to Rs. 26 ₹ Candy. The new root has not yet come into market.

PEPPER.---There is no stock in the place, but arrivals are daily taking place from the coast, and the new crop will soon be in market. Prices remain without almost any change, or Rs. 78 ₹ Candy for Malabar, and Rs. 82 for Bhutkola.

THE PRODUCE OF SCIND.

WOOL.—Continues in active demand, and to be bought up as it arrives.---On our returns we find 200 Candies of Mekran as purchased at Rs. 153 ₹ Candy, and 50 Candies of Palee at Rs. 132 ₹ Candy, Cutch bearing about the same price.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*).---Two small parcels, amounting to 200 mungs, have been purchased during the week at Rs. 12½ ₹ maund, since which holders have been demanding an advance, the quantity in market being small.---There is no Berbora in the hands of importers.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

CARDAMOMS ---Prices of Malabar and Komptah are without alteration, and may be quoted at Rs. 28 to Rs. 30 for the former, and at Rs. 42 for the latter ₹ maund. The stock at present is small.

SUGAR.---There is none of China or Manila in the market, and only a small quantity of Siam, about 1200 bags of Bengal have lately been imported and of which prices vary from Rs. 22 to Rs. 26 ₹ bag.

SUGARCANDY.---There is none in first hands, but from 3000 to 4000 tuns in those of the retail merchants, which moves off, very slowly at the price demanded of Rs. 11 ₹ maund.

CAMPHIRE.---The quantity in market is trifling, and is held at Rs. 35 ₹ maund.

CASSIA.---Is also held to a very small extent, and is being retailed at 8½ annas ₹ lb.

SILK AND PAPER (*China*).---There are none offering.

EUROPE GOODS.

BEER.---The only transaction which has lately come to our knowledge is a sale of 200 hhds. of Allsopps at Rs 41 ₹ h'hd. The importations this year have gone beyond all previous ones.

BOTTLES.---Have declined a little in price, 200 gross having been sold at Rs. 1 10½ annas ₹ dozen.

BRANDY.---The last sale was made at Rs. 2½ ₹ old gallon, since which importers have been endeavouring to establish an advance, but which has not as yet been met by the retail merchants.

METALS.—

IRON BAR (*British*.---Prices have improved from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2 Candy since the same period in last month, but sales lately have been small owing to the falling off the importations. The stock in all hands may amount to 2,500 Candies

DO. DO. (*Swedish*).---Has participated in the rise and is in good inquiry at Rs. 62 ₹ Candy. The stock is moderate.

DO. SHEET.---Prices are about 8 annas ₹ Cwt. higher than about the end of last month, and the article is in fair demand with a moderate stock.

IRON HOOP.---The stock being rather heavy, and the consumption limited, prices are now nearly the same as they were a month ago, or from Rs. 6½ to Rs. 6¾ ₹ Cwt. according to sizes.

DO. NAIL ROD.---Both square and round are without improvement and prices remain stationary at Rs. 46 to Rs. 47 ₹ Candy.

STEEL (*Swedish*) ---Is in fair demand at Rs. 12½ to 13 ₹ Cwt and the stock both of kit and fagot is low.

LEAD PIG.---Is saleable at Rs. 12 to Rs. 12½ ₹ Cwt. The stock is estimated to fall within 4000 Cwt.

DO. SHEET---Is in limited enquiry, owing to the smallness of the stock, at Rs. 13½ ₹ Cwt.

DO. ROD.---Is in good enquiry at Rs 15 ₹ Cwt. for Liverpool importations, and at Rs. 16 ₹ Cwt. for London. The quantity in market is small and is all in the dealers hands.

DO. WHITE.---A sale of 30 Cwts. was lately made at Rs. 18 ₹ Cwt. but prices have since given way a little, the enquiry being very limited.

SPELTER.---Importations having continued light, prices have been maintained at about Rs. 13, ₹ Cwt.---The stock is estimated at 3,000 to 3200 Cwts, which is moderate.

TIN PLATES.---A sale of 150 boxes was recently made at Rs. 17½ ₹ box, and prices are now rather higher, owing to the small stock.---Any moderate importation however would affect the market.

QUICKSILVER.---Continues in fair enquiry at Rs. 92 to Rs. 93 ₹ Maund, at which latter price a small quantity has recently been sold for arrival. There is none in the first hands.

SAFFRON.---A sale has lately been made at Rs. 10½ ₹ lb, which is about the present price for good quality, the stock being moderate.

COCHINEAL ---Is in good enquiry and the stock has been brought low. Rs. 3. 14 to Rs. 4 ₹ lb. are the present quotations for black and silver, but prices are likely to advance.

COPPER ---Stocks of the different discriptions are moderate, and of some of them very light, yet the want of demand is shown by a comparatively small importation of tile having thrown down the previous price about Rs. 1½ ₹ Cwt.---The following are the quotations of the day.

Brazier..... Rs.	62	8 ₹	Cwt.
Raised bottoms .....Rs.	62 to	,, 64 --- ₹	do.
Flatt ditto..... ,,	63 to	,, 65 --- ₹	do.
Sheating..... ,,		5 8 ₹	do.
Tiles..... ,,		54 8 ₹	do.
Rods..... ,,		56 --- ₹	do.
Nails.....1 to 1½ inch ,,		58 --- ₹	do.
Ditto.....3 to 3½ do. ,,		55 --- ₹	do

YARN MULE.---The stock is still heavy and prices remain without improvement. We transfer the following sale of 340 lb. bales from our returns.

10 Bales.....No.	30 @	8 annas ₹ lb.	
10 do..... ,,	40 @	8½ ,,	₹ do.
5 do..... ,,	50 @	11¼ ,,	₹ do.
3 do..... ,,	60 @	11¾ ,,	₹ do.
2 do..... ,,	70 @	13 ,,	₹ do.

TWIST WATER.---High numbers continue in some enquiry, but of low the stock is ample, the prices of the day is small bales being as follows.

No. 20	30	40	50	
8¼	9¼	13½	16	annas ₹ lb.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITY.—Notes of the five per cent Loans of 1825 | 26 and 1829 | 30, are still very scarce in the market and in demand. The prices of the third and fourth Four per-Cent Loans have again undergone a slight decline, and are in little enquiry at 2 to 2¼ per cent discount.

EXCHANGE WITH LONDON.—A good many bills were in the market early in the week, and which were partly sold at 2s 1/4 to 2s 1/4 per rupee at 6 months sight, which is a shade higher than the rates which have recently prevailed. Hitherto this season a very small amount of foreign bills have come into the market. Govt. continue to advertise advances to be had on goods at 2s | 2d per rupee at 6 months sight.

DO. WITH CALCUTTA.—Government have again advertised a sale of bills to the extent of five lakhs of rupees to take place at the Treasury on the 28th instant, until which the rates will remain unsettled.—Previous to the announcement it was about 1¼ per cent premium.

DO. WITH MADRAS.—Bills are in no demand, but could be sold at about par at 30 days sight.

DO. WITH CANTON.—All operations are in suspence.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—There is no vessel loading.

DO. TO LONDON & LIVERPOOL.—Except a slight advance in the rate to London we have no alteration to notice in recent terms, these of the day being from 60s | to 70s per ton, but at which Goods are not readily procurable.

DURPUN.—Nov. 22

We are glad to find that a correspondent of the *Courier*, who signs himself "Pembroke," has taken up the subject of the controversy between the Bishop of London and Sir Charles Forbes, on which we offered a few remarks in the Durpun of the 8th Instant. As he supports the views of the Bishop and challenges us to answer, we feel it our duty to vindicate our sentiments on this momentous topic, in doing which we shall be entirely guided by the advice of our contemporary and confine ourselves to general grounds.

"Pembroke" charges us with having written on the subject without making ourselves acquainted with the facts of the case.

We can however assure him that we had fully examined the whole of the Parliamentary report bearing on the point in question before we penned our remarks, and that we have done so again; but as we have found in it no facts which can induce us to alter our opinion, we beg he will favour us with some, if he can, as he has not mentioned any in his last communication.

We are also accused of railing at those from whom we differ. We may plead guilty to the charge without any injury to the cause we are advocating; though we are of opinion that if we succeed in proving that the Bishop has judged of the Natives of India harshly, or on insufficient grounds there is no matter in calling his spirit "uncharitable and arrogant" and even in throwing some few harmless railleries against him.

Without stopping to notice what has been said by "Pembroke" to impugn the motives of Sir Charles Forbes, we shall at once proceed to the consideration of the main point on which his whole argument rests; viz, that the opinion expressed by the Bishop is no other than that entertained by the generality of writers on the character of the Hindoos and by the Englishmen who sojourn in this country. Admitting for the sake of argument, that the whole of the European community of India concur in the remark of the Bishop, their verdict would not establish its accuracy. We have already observed that Europeans in India are apt to make comparisons between themselves or the higher classes of their country men and those natives with whom official intercourse brings them into contact, and whose morals are not a fair sample of those of their countrymen. We may remark also, that the number of the people whose habits and dispositions fall under the observation of a single European, even during the longest residence in the country, is too small to justify him in drawing any conclusions from them respecting the general character of the inhabitants of India; and that moreover his intercourse with them is not of such an unlimitted nature as to make it possible for him to understand the real virtues and vices even of his personal acquaintances. To these causes we may add another, namely, that Europeans coming to India having received a liberal education, and confining their intercourse to the higher classes of their own countrymen, are led to fix upon a high moral standard by which they judge of their fellow creatures in India, but which, strictly speaking, can seldom be met with in any part of the world.

These observations may perhaps shew that, the opinion of every writer on India must be regarded as correct, so far only, as his opportunities of acquiring knowledge of the native character extended. A military man's observations are in general true as the native soldiery is concerned; and those of a judge, must be absolutely depended upon only with reference to the people who come to his court to seek justice or give evidence. Similar remarks may be made concerning the writers of other classes and professions; it may be said that the visions of many are obscured by prejudices imbibed by the nature of their connection or the perusal of the works of Mills and others against the followers of Hindoism, and it cannot be asserted of any one that his acquaintance with the natives extend to their *domestic* and *social* habits.

The authority of Mr. Shore from whose works "Pembroke" quotes a long passage, is entitled to great weight for impartiality, good sense & philanthrophy; but the preceding remarks apply to his writings with no less force than to those of any other author. What he states respecting the prevarications, perjury &c. of the native witnesses may be true of those who frequented *his* court or even every other tribunal; but it can certainly prove nothing in reference to the immense number of people, who would sacrifice all rather than resort to law. The use of hyperboles by the orientals would not signify much, since they are common enough in the languages of Europe, such as the conclusion of letters by "your most obedient servant," "with great respect" &c. and also the application to every thing of a phraseology like the following "as white as snow," "as soft as wax," "as cheep as dust &c. "Pembroke" must know that the safety of the property and even the lives of Hindoos depended, some years ago, upon the use of such highly colored complimentary language; and that some of his own *simple* countrymen would frown upon a native dependant, if he presumed to address them "Sir" instead of "Honored and worthy Sir," or simply to touch his forehead by the hand, instead of making a regular "Mujra" similar to what was made before the Mogul emperors of Delhi. But we must remark that the inference drawn by Mr. Shore that the indulgence of such few expressions accustoms men to a disregard of truth is perfectly gratuitous, and rests on no solid foundation. As to what Mr. S. conjectures regarding the existence of perjury in every case preferred before British Courts, he would have been much nearer the truth, if instead of affirming that the thing is probable, he had asserted the contrary. What appears to be the inconsistency or perjury of a witness may in many instances, be found to be nothing but a statement forced, as it were, from the fears of simple men, unaccustomed to the method of cross examination pursued in our Courts, who are highly terrified when called in the presence of Europeans; and it may even turn sometimes to have arisen from a misconception of the question by the witness, or a misunderstanding of his answer by the Judge. On this subject we have to refer to the essay on Mill's India by Major (now General) Kennedy, than whom there can be no more impartial person to judge of the matter at issue. We cannot but introduce the following extract from the Paper alluded to, bearing upon the general question which is the subject of our present discussion.

"The compliments of the Hindoos however exaggerated, will, I presume, be acknowledged to be no greater falsehoods than the compliments of the most polished people of Europe. Amongst the Hindoos also, as amongst the other nations, servants and lower classes if they have committed a fault, or forgotten to do what they were ordered, will excuse themselves by having recourse to the first subterfuge that occurs; the trader and merchant will take every advantage of their customers without being very scrupulous with regard to truth; the higher casts, if statesmen or employed in the administration of the country, will not perhaps disgrace the school of Machiavel; and in a few instances all classes will use falsehood in order to avoid some threatening ill, or to obtain some seductive good. But in all these cases no person who has had the most trifling experience of the world expects that the Englishman, the Frenchman or the German, will adhere to truth; and why then ought he to expect such adherence to truth amongst the Hindoos alone; If in India he is too indolent on such occasions to make use of the necessary precautions, and prefers acquiesing in what he is told although he suspects it to be false, to taking the trouble of ascertaining the truth, it is not the Hindoo but he himself who who is the real cause of his being deceived. To assume, as some writers have done, that the Hindoo never opens his mouth but to utter a falsehood, must prove too much; for were this the case, no European in India could transact the most trifling business, as all his transactions, whether domestic, commercial or public, are carried on with the natives alone, and in general through Native agency. Were he then, on all occasions, to institute an enquiry into the truth of the communication made to him before he yields his belief to it, his time would be entirely consumed in such enquiries, and scarce a moment would remain for action."

And again the same writer observes, "It ought at the same time to be observed, that this particular accusation against the Hindoos is founded upon their intercourse with Europeans, and that no testimony has as yet, as far as I am aware, been adduced to prove that a disregard to truth is eminently conspicuous in all their transactions amongst themselves But it is from their intercourse amongst themselves alone that any opinion of their moral sentiments with regard to falsehood ought to be formed; for it will not, I should suppose, be contended that a just estimate of the principles of forty five millions of people can be found from merely observing the manner and modes of acting of the very small number of Hindoos not most certainly amounting to one twentieth part I believe, in the employment or under the immediate influence of the British. The Englishman and Hindoo never associate together except as superior and inferior, and seldom does the one ever speak to the other except as a master or for the purpose of transacting business. Under such circumstances, is it surprising that amongst the Hindoos there should not be a strict adherence to truth; and that, as has been the case in all other nations, fear or desire of obtaining favour or self interest should lead them to have recourse to insincerity and duplicity. But is it therefore just to conclude that they attach no shame nor censure to falsehood: and that in their intercourse and transactions with their equals or with the higher classes of their own people, who are not invested with power, they, "daily practise barefaced and deliberate deception?"

This is a charitable and enlarged view of the native character, and it may show that the Bishops opinions are not current at least, throughout India. If "Pembroke" thinks that Sir Charles' authorities do not exonerate the natives from the charge of falsehood, he better strike the balance himself, and shew us on which side the evidence preponderates.

Our limits would not permit us to enlarge on the subject at present; but should "Pembroke" return to it, he will find us prepared to do our duty.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 21st Capt. A. Bradford, 13th Regt. N. I. from Surat.
Ditto 22nd Ensign H. E. Marriott, 16th Regt. N. I. from Neilgherries.
Ditto 19th Lieut. J. G. Foster, 1st M. Light Cavalry from Kamptee.
Ditto 22nd Capt. H. C. Teasdale, 25th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Ditto 23rd Surgeon A. Young Howison, from Satarah.
Ditto ditto Capt. C. Stewart, 16th N. I. from Arungabad
Ditto 24th Major S. Robson, N. V. B. from Neilgherries.
Ditto 24th Capt. J. D. Hallett, Staff from Ahmedabad.
Ditto ditto Assist. Surgn. Calvert Nizam's Service.
Ditto 25th Lieut. Sappings, 4th M. N. I. from Cananore.

DEPARTURES.

November 22nd Capt. Henry Hart, 6th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.
Ditto 23rd Ensign Geo. Hare, 2 th Regt. N. I. to Malligaum.
Ditto ditto Capt. Smythe, 4th Regt. N. I. to Mhableshwer Hills.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

23d March 1839, at Sea on board the Aurora, Robert McKenzie aged 2 years and seven months, son of the Revd. J. H. Hughes, Chaplain.

At Mhow, 14th November, aged 1 year and 11 months, Katharine Sutherland Mackenzie, daughter of the Revd. J. H. Hughes Chaplain.

At Nassick on the night of the 16th Instant, deeply regretted, Richard G. Chambers Esq. Bombay Civil Service.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23d The East India Company's Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, Commanding, from Suez 3d and Aden 12 Instant.

Passengers.—As per Courier's Extra of the 23d Instant.

Ditto do. Barque Clarissa, G. Andree, Master, from Madras 13th October.

Ditto 25th Barque Herald, W. Watt, Master from London 7th July touched at Roddoque, 26th October.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 22d Schooner Richard Mount, George Longridge, Master, to Mauritius.

HIGH WATER TABLE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve
Tuesday.....	2 37	3 5
Wednesday.....	3 33	4 0
Thursday.....	4 29	4 59
Friday.....	5 31	6 4

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Superintendent I. N...	Suez.....	28th Nov.
Herefordshire.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London...	in Dec.
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co...	Liverpool.	3d Jan.
Childe Harold.....	Foster & Co.....	London...	
Isabella	Dirom Carter & Co....	London...	6th Dec.
Regular.....	Ritchie Stewart & Co..	Aden	
Kingstone.....	William Nicol and Co.	Liverpool.	
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co.....	London.	1 Jan.
George Canning.....	Foster & Co.....	Do.	30th Nov.
Princess Charlotte....	Dirom & Co.....		
Virginia.....	William Nicol & Co..	Mauritius.	
Drongan.....	Thos. Jefferies & Co..	Madras...	1m. disp.
Sir Collin Campbell..	Gibb Miller & Co....		
Sir Herbert Compton.	Aga M. Rahim Esq...	P. Gulph.	
Herald.....	Ritchie Stewart & Co..		
H. C. Sloop of War	Elphinstone.		
" " "	Coote.		
" " Steamers.	Indus.		
	Semiramis.		
	Atalanta.		
" " "	Jerseice.		
" " "	Zenobia.		
" " Brig.....	Tapteo.		
" " Schooner..	Sinnamon.		
" " Cutter....	Emily.		
" "	Margaret.		
" " R. " ...	Hastings.		

Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.
H. M. Ship Wellesley, Algerine, & Larne.

Country Vessels.—Benares, Pattamar, Savoy, Jane, Ardaseer, Samdany, Fanny, Ruby, Futtay Karim, Hydroos, Fazal Rahimoo, Sulemeny, Lowjee Family Lord Castlereigh, Hannah, Agnes, and Clarissa.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI GAZETTE.---NOVEMBER 13.

A letter from *Cabul* under date the 20th ultimo, mentions that both the first and second columns of the Army had experienced intense cold on their march. It was known that many Camp followers, and hundreds of Camels, had been frozen to death! The letter also mentions that two Horses, of the Horse Artillery Troop were drowned, by the upsetting of a Gun-boat whilst crossing a Bridge, over a small stream, about 8 miles on *this* side of *Caoul*.

We have seen several private letters from *Gundamuck* – a villege distant two marches west of *Jullalabad*---it would appear that Sir John Keane's Column reached that place on the 22d ultimo, and the second Column, under General Thackwell, on the following day. Both Columns had suffered much distress intense cold, starvation, and difficult roads, had destroyed their camels by *hundreds daily*--- and great, indeed, had been the loss of Baggage.

The Rear Guard of the second Column had been attacked by bands of armed robbers on the 22d ultimo, and we regret to add, one Jemadar, one Havildar and a Sepoy killed---and some Sepoys wounded.

Sir John Keane's Column was to move forward on the 24th ultimo, followed by the second Column the next day.

Two of the letters say that Lieutenant Reddie, the Commissariat Officer with General Thackwell's Column, lost by death, *two hundreds* camels in *one* day!

The following extracts will no doubt, interest our readers:—

Camp, Cabul Bauja, 18th Oct. 1839.

The Sappers are thus far on their return to the Provinces, they left Cabul on the 6th and expect to reach Jellalabad, 8 coss distant, about the 21st. Letters from Herat mention that Lieutenant Connolly and a Sergeant of the Sappers had started from that place for Seistaun. Captain Saunders with two of the Sapper Sergeants will remain for a considerable time at Herat—Lieutenant Broadfoot is to remain at Ghuznee as a repair it—after that he will be stationary at Cabul.

Lieutenant Stuart is placed under the Envoy as you have likely heard, and, as no Officer is available, the Sappers left in Cabul have only one European—a Sergeant—in command or charge of them.

Lieut. Pigou is to build Huts at Jellalabad for the troops about to winter there. Dysentery, owing no doubt to the intense cold, has been very prevalent and severe. Cholera would be a god send to the Europeans, this luxury we have not enjoyed for months. The Troops will overtake the Sappers at Jellalabad.

Camp, Jellalabad, 24th Oct. 1839.

The Sappers left Cabul on the 6th and arrived here on the 21st after a miserable march, we were impeded all the way by large stones, in the track, passes, hills and ravines, and in fact, with the exceptions of the Kuyuk Pass, the road has been worse than any line between Shikarpore and Cabul. It was very cold several mornings—on one especially, the thermometer stood 19° while the elevation of our position was 7, 00 feet. The climate however is much milder here than at Cabul—but let me go back there and tell you how we were perplexed as the matter of our return. The General Order of the 21st in August is so much altered as to be almost a dead letter, for Dr. Lord's return caused several necessary alterations, and accordingly, about the 1st October, orders were issued for the whole of the Infantry, Commissariat Field Depot and Park to remain in Cabul, along with 30 Sappers under charge of a Sergeant. Rumours were then ripe that Dost Mahommed was not gone to Bokhara but was living with the Chief of Khandooz, who is notorlously ill-disposed to the Shah and to the British Government and therefore he could not be beyond the Hindoo Kosh. On the 1st October an order was given for the returning Troops to march, but it was no sooner written than countermanded: all was doubt, but the 4th instant cleared up the mystery and on the 5th the Sappers broke ground for the Bengal Provinces as a prelude to the march of the Column of Troops returning. I have told you the road was far from being one of the pleasantest, but we threaded our way and here we are resting on our arms at Jellalabad. It is quite an insignificant place about a ¼ of a mile square but very healthy. The people say they never had snow although the neighbouring hills are white with it all the year round. It is not calculated for a place of defence being only surrounded by a low mud wall. The Bazaar is very small, few fruit and sweatmeat shops, an attah shop and buneah here and there.

Sir John Keane is expected on the 25th (tomorrow) having left Cabul on the 15th and we shall march very soon after his arrival. Peshawur, Attock and Lahore are respectively 10, 15 and 37 marches from this. We hope to cross the Indus at Attock by the 10th or 12th proximo, there are 9 brass guns belonging to Dhost Mahomed lying here, one in a 24 pounder. Lieutenant Durand is returning to the provinces with us. I have a letter from Herat dated 13 August, the party for Seistan had left some days before, they were preparing to *hut* themselves for the cold weather and to commence repairing the fortifications which are described as being in a most ruinous condition. They had heard of the fall of Ghuznee when that letter left and the intelligence had placed them on a much better footing with the powers there. We expected to meet Mr. Baness here but no sign or intelligence of him has reached us although we long to see him and his wares. If all goes on well, the sappers will reach Delhi about the beginning of January.

We have been most obligingly furnished with correct lists of Officers returning to the Provinces as well as of the Officers and Regiments remaining at *Candahar Quetta, Shikarpore, Dadur, Sukkur* and *Bukkur*, we are sorry that the late hour at which they arrived prevents our publishing more than the former list, in our next we will give the others.

LIST OF CORPS, STAFF, AND INDIVIDUALS *en route to the Provinces.*

Her Majesty's 16th Lancer; 3d Light Cavalry.—

2d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery.—Capt. Grant; Lieut. J. Anderson; Dr. Madden.

Bengal General Staff.—Majors Parsons, Hough, W. Sage, Garden and Craigie; Reverend A. Hammond; Capt. Kay; Lieuts. Reddie and Beecher; Cornet W. F. Tytler.

Artillery.—Major Lewis; Capts. Day and Duncan; Lieut. Barr; Surgeon Macgaveston; Mr. Conductor Hunter: Park Sergeant Ryan; Bullock Sergeant Andrews and Park Establishment of the Army of the Indus.

INDIVIDUALS GOING ON LEAVE.

H. M. 13th Light Infantry.—Major Squire; Captain Taylor.

European Regiment.—Major Warren; Lieutenant Gerrard.

16th nat. infty.—Captains Hull and Graves.

35th nat. infty.—Lieut. Lowgood.

37th nat. infty.—Capt. Pole.

48th nat. infty.—Major Thomas; Lieut. Van Homrigh.

2d and 3d Co. Sappers and Miners.—Capt. G. Thomson; Lieuts. Anderson, Durand and Macleod; Drs. Henderson and W. Griffiths; Conductor Richardson; Sergeants Bell, Vivian, Bennet, Wilson, Robertson, O'Callaghan and Meildrum.

We are happy to understand that war and politics have not prevented the Governor General from directing his attention to works of peace and to internal improvement on a grand scale, during his residence in our provinces.

The acquisition of the Indus, indeed, must naturally interest him who has acquired it in giving effect and extension to the benefits which it will confer on British India. With this view, we presume, Captain Baker is employed in taking levels to ascertain whether it is practicable to unite the Jumna and Setledge by a navigable canal On this subject our notice has been called to some early numbers of the *Agra Ukhbar*, in which the projective mind of its first Editor, John Henderson, pointed out the vast importance to the country of such a communication as is now contemplated between those rivers.

Captain Cautley, we learn, is also engaged elsewhere in a kindred undertaking, scarcely less full of promise. He is to survey the Ganges where it issues from the hills, in order to lay down a line of canal from a head of water, or source, at such elevation that it may supply immense tracts of good soil now lying almost waste, because the bed of the river is too low to afford direct irrigation as the stream flows through them.

The whole of Rohilcund, it is said, when the plans adopted are realized, will be traversed by canals at once fertilizing the land and serving the purpose of inland communication.

Certain of our cotemporaries who have expatiated with much pathos and considerable cant on Shah Shoojah's military executions, will perhaps hear with surprise, if not horror, of an act of cold blooded atrocity committed by their hero Dost Mahomed, whom, we believe, they still call the *de facto* King of Affghanistan. A poor Cossid, in the employ of Mr. Macnaghten, was sent, some time before the Army advanced, with letters to persons of influence in Cabul. Being discovered and seized, he swallowed one of the letters to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands, but Dost Mahomed caused the unhappy man's belly to be ripped open, that he might get possession of the despatch, and afterwards had him hanged.

We know this to be a fact from undoubted authority, and can add that our Government has settled a pension of five rupees a month on the Cossid's widow.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Nov. 11.

We received letters on Saturday from the Bameean detachment of the Army, dated *Bameean*, October 10th, from which it appears that the detachment is not, as was stated in the last letter from our correspondent, to proceed into Tartary at present, the season being too far advanced to admit of the practicability, or at all events, the advisability of such an expedition at such a time. The detachment will therefore winter at Bameean, and proceed after the Dost, who is collecting the sinews of war in Tartary, when the snows have somewhat cleared away. We present the following extracts to our readers:—

"This Bameean is a vile place, and very cold. Snow actually fell in the valley the day we arrived, and the thermometer has been at 16, 18, and 20 degrees, for the last three mornings at sunrise. The caves are more holes in the earth they present the appearance of a gigantic rabbit warren. There are several mud forts here, and we are thinking of taking up our residence in some of them. Forage is awfully scarce, and grass not procurable here; but the natives say that there is plenty a day's journey hence, so we have sent out our grass cutters. The head man of the place promises us 9,000 maunds of Russ, which we require for the winter; but I have my doubts about it. Fuel too is a scarce commodity—in fact we shall find nothing plentiful here but snow and ice. I would give worlds for a pair of skaits.

The expedition into Tartary is postponed, until after the winter, as the season is now rather too far advanced, and there would be some difficulty in collecting sufficient supplies in time. Dr. Lord joined us yesterday. Dost Mahomed is said to be at Koondooz, and too powerful for Moorad Beg to touch. It is even reported that he is collecting a considerable revenue. Very few troops return to India. Captain Grant's troop of Horse Artillery, the Lancers, the 3d Cavalry, and one company of sappers and miners, are the fortunate individuals. Great credit is due both to officers and men of the Bengal Horse Artillery (poor. Timmings's troop under the charge of Lieut. Murray Mackenzie) for the admirable manner in which they got over almost impracticable passes. There was certainly some bothering work, and of course a few accidents; but it is perfectly astonishing how the troopers escaped—indeed horses and carriages all shared the same good luck. Such accidents as there were, seem to have resulted from the locking-chains (I believe) breaking, in going down rugged descents. The Kushi-ghaut gave them a hard day's work—from 7. A. M. till 8. P. M."

The *Extra* we issued yesterday, will have made our readers acquainted with the important fact, that war has actually commenced in China. Whatever may be the merits of the case which has actually given rise to it, there can be no longer any question of the course which it is now imperative on the British nation to pursue towards China. The expulsion of the English from Macao, may perhaps admit of palliation, on the plea that this was the only means of putting down Opium smuggling; but the attack on the *Black Joke* Schooner, and the murder of most of the crew, with the shocking mutilation of Mr. Moss, the passenger, and the murder of the infant child, are acts which even the *Englishman*, though ready to advocate the legality of putting innocent men to death, will not, we are sure, attempt to justify. It is true, that hostilities were not commenced in consequence of this murderous attack upon a British vessel, of which Captain Elliott had not heard when he resorted to them, but in consequence of the Chinese preventing by force the shipment of provisions. Captain Elliott has now passed the Rubicon; and all pacific intercourse is at an end. War has commenced in China, and the moment the Admiral receives the intelligence we yesterday communicated, we have little doubt that His Excellency will sail for Canton with his whole force, without waiting further advices from England.

It is stated, that the Americans are taking advantage of this state of affairs to monopolize the trade; but this they will not long be permitted to do; for as soon as a force sufficient for the purpose reaches China, we shall of course exercise the right of a belligerent power, of blockading the Chinese Ports; so that all trade will be put a stop to, under whatever flag conducted. We have received commercial advices of a date prior to the actual commencement of hostilities; but it is utterly useless in the actual state of affairs when war has commenced, to report previous states of the market.

The Portuguese seem to have behaved treacherously in the matter. Their weakness forms some excuse for the degrading position in which they have placed themselves; but they might have acted with more honesty.

It is probable, that the Admiral will solicit the co-operation of the Supreme Government; but whether operations on an extensive scale will be undertaken at once, is doubtful. That no doubt would be the most politic course; but it would involve much responsibility. One thing this Government may do which will be of infinite service to the naval operations in China, and that is to send the *Enterprize* steamer round there, without delay. It is possible, that with the aid of steam our men-of-war would bring the Chinese to their senses and settle the whole affair in a very short space of time, by blowing the forts of the Bogue about the ears of the Chinese and advancing even to Canton itself.

Since writing the above, we have received the following extract of a letter, from a gentleman who was on board of the brig *Ann*, during the attack on her by the Chinese Junks.—

"While lying at anchor off Tha[illegible]ack, we were attacked [illegible]h apparently about three [illegible]weighed anchor and made [illegible]thin pistol shot, we ex[illegible]our minutes it became a [illegible]iously, as we had a beat[illegible]ot away, and had we been [illegible] stretched, as the China [illegible]orty men killed; but the [illegible]at not half that number [illegible]art of the business was, [illegible]s we were firing our last [illegible]double shotted, the gun [illegible]way about twelve feet of [illegible]he deck."

[illegible]e Current, with which [illegible]d, shewing the rate [illegible]b on the 20th of Octo[illegible]prices it is inferred by [illegible]s might advantage[illegible]pr sent time, for the

Per 100 *Arries.*

	Dhan.	Rice.
1st sort, ... Rs.	14 0	24 0
2d sort, ...	13 0	27 0
3d sort, ...	12 8	25 0

100 arries equal to 30 Indian maunds. Ships which may arrive from the Isle of France or elsewhere, will find no difficulty in procuring cargoes. When the new crop is cut in December and January, it is expected that prices will be lower than those now quoted. Excellent charts of the Arracan coast, and the barbour of Akyab, can be procured in Calcutta."—*Nov.* 12.

There is one part of Captain Elliott's proceedings recorded in the last advices from China, which indicates a degree of indecision and vacillation that do not argue his being perfectly qualified to acquit himself well in the very arduous position in which he is now placed, nor is this the first occasion on which he has shown the same defect. In the Opium affair he threatened hostilities, gave orders to all the British vessels that were armed, to prepare themselves—and then changed his mind! In the last case he actually commenced hostilities very gallantry we must admit, and after having, with his little one gun cutter, a mere passage boat in fact, and the little *Pearl* schooner, driven three war junks to seek shelter under the fort of Callaou, he ordered a reinforcement to be in readiness next morning, to storm the Fort and destroy that and the junks, and then suddenly changed his mind and abandoned all idea of further attack, and even of obtaining the provisions for which hostilities had been commenced!! We can easily conceive that Captain Elliott feels the heavy responsibility of involving his country in actual war with China; but it is strange that having once commenced it he should hesitate to go on. If he imagines, however, that he will now be permitted to remain without other molestation than that of fire-vessels, he will find himself egregiously mistaken. Lin will of course send out all the war junks he can collect, and though these may be easily beaten off, for they are utterly contemptible as men-of-war, still hostilities will be renewed by the Chinese themselves. Peace is now out of the question in short, and Capt. Elliott, having once commenced hostilities, should never have ceased till he had obtained the object for which he commenced them, and inflicted such a chastisement on the Chinese, as would have awed them into a little respect. As it is they will no doubt consider themselves victorious and be thus stimulated to bolder measures of annoyance.

We stated yesterday, our opinion that a blockade would be declared; but on further consideration we do not feel quite certain, that until war is formally declared by Great Britain, the Naval Commander-in-Chief can take upon himself to have recourse to a measure so essential. It may be doubted whether the Americans would respect the blockade until proclaimed from home. The present situation of affairs is altogether most embarrassing. There can be no hope of peace till we have drubbed the Chinese well; and we are not in a situation to carry on effectual war.

Our readers will have seen, by the statement we yesterday gave of the case of the brig *Ann*, that the Commander of that vessel was the assailed and not the assailant. No man can blame him, we imagine, for returning a fire when he was fired into.

The letter of the Merchants of Canton, very fairly admits, that Lin may not have sanctioned the atrocious attack on the *Black Joke* passage boat; but there can be no question that his measures have had a direct tendency to encourage such attacks. We have heard it remarked, that perhaps the boats which attacked the *Black Joke*, were not mandarin boats, but pirate boats. The idea is absurd. The passage boats from Macao to Lintin have for years past gone safely; how is it that one is now attacked and the crew murdered. *Ibid.*

The most interesting fact announced, is that the *Vernon* is bringing out two Belgian farmers to superintend the cultivation of flax the importance of which to the prosperity of the country will be seen by the statement furnished by our active and intelligent *quondam* fellow citizen Mr. Alexander Rogers. *Ibid.*

The Semaphore of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Earl of Hardwick*, Henning, from London 27th July, and Portsmouth 3d August, and the *Patriot*, Moris, from Pulo Penang 20th October.—*November* 13.

ENGLISHMAN.—NOVEMBER 11.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the following arrivals:—*Futtay Salam*, Giller, from Bombay 25th Sept., Cannanore 5th, Tellicherry 6th, Cochin 10th and Alleppe 4th Oct.; *Ida*, Currie, from Newcastle 26th June and the *Madagascar*, Gimblett, from Portsmouth 16th July.—The *Madagascar* has European troops on board.

On dit—We hear that the temporary command of the Benares division, vacated by Major General Cock's absence, will be offered to Major General Raper, the senior General in this country, out of employ, and entitled by his rank only to a divisional command. We reply upon this resort as authentic, since similar Divisional or Brigade commands are never, we believe, conceded to pucka Brigadiers. In the case of Major General Sir W. Richards' quitting his divisional command at Dinapore, Colonel Becher, the senior Colonel, out of employ, and not the senior Brigadier, filled the vacant command.—*Sept.* 12.

A meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India was held yesterday at the Town Hall C. K. Robison, Esq. V. P. in the chair. The meeting was somewhat thinly attended no doubt on account of the overland despatches. Ten new members were proposed, and those who were so at the preceding meeting were balloted for and elected. A letter was read from Mr. Secretary Halliday, forwarding copies of the pamphlet containing Lord Auckland's minute on Cotton, on which we commented a few days ago, and requesting, on the part of Government, that the Society would undertake the superintendence of the measures now about to be adopted for the improvement of Cotton, and likewise superintend the workmen expected in December from America. It was moved by Colonel MacLeod and carried, that the Society accept of this offer, and that a committee be named for the purpose of reporting to the Society on the subject.

A letter was next read from Lieut. Nicholson, now with the force in Affghanistan, expatiating on the capabilities of that country, for sheep farming, &c., *when* it shall become more peaceable and the investment of capital safe. We fear this is anticipating a period, which but few of our readers will live to see. A specimen of a creeper producing caoutchouc (name unknown) from Darjeeling, with the fruit and seeds of a tree producing a very fragrant essential oil, were forwarded by Dr. Pearson, who is alike indefatigable and enthusiastic, for he already proposes the establishment of a Museum of Natural History there, in addition to the garden. We trust most earnestly that his warmest wishes may be fulfilled, for next to having a settlement at that place is the having the means of rational occupation and amusement for those whose inclination are direct to these branches of knowledge.—A sample of wood oil from Temasserim was presented by Dr. Helfer, from whose communications, it would appear, that the whole country abounds with these trees, and that the produce of a single tree is often as high as 30 or 40 gallons! The price at which it can be obtained is not mentioned, but we assume it to be very cheap, and we should be glad to hear whether small portions of this or of the petroleum from Rangoon added to the coal in steamers, would not be found useful as fuel? Its effect would be of course to create flame, and thus it *might* be found advantageous when added to coal which does not flame well.

A letter from Mr. Assistant Secretary Bayley was read, in which, in a particular instance a charge of 25 Rs. postage had been incurred on a packet from Cabul, Government had been pleased to remit this amount; and in reply to a request for consideration of the matter of the Society's postage, which is a heavy item of expenditure, it was also intimated that correspondents of the Society would be allowed to address its Secretary through the Secretary to Government. This is a boon which marks forcibly that, what we have before urged, [illegible]

brother C. K. Robinson, Esq. stating that he had been urging upon the French Horticulturists, the possibility of introducing the Mango into the South of France and the Algerine territory was read. Sir John rightly asks for mango plants and grafts from the vallies of the Himalaya, where it is found growing by the side of the bramble and the barberry. We trust the Ionian Islands and Malta will not be forgotten by the authorities there, and by Sir John Robinson. The employment of prisoners in a garden at Chota Nagpore to raise vegetables for themselves; a letter from Colonel Skinner announcing that his cotton and sugar crops promise well this year (we hope to hear that the cotton is from acclimated seed,) and a communication from Mr. Chew, announcing that he is successfully cultivating Mangostine plants, were read. Several donations were also on the table, amongst which we noticed seeds of a Clover-like plant from Tavoy, said to be a valuable fodder for cattle; of Lettuce and Clergy from Ragley by the Rev. Mr. Pearce. A very fine sample of Moonga Silk from Capt. Jenkins, reeled by some European gentlemen in Assam, and finally a bottle of rum from Mr. Balestin of Singapore. The meeting on the whole was an interesting one, and broke up late.—*Nov.* 14.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Nov. 11.

A gentleman who has just come up the river mentions to us the following melancholy occurrence. As he was tracking up in a tow-boat, when about gun-shot distance from Rangafulla, a tiger was seen to rush out from the jungle hard by, and before the men who were towing the boat, had time to make their escape to the boat, the animal seized one of them and tore him to pieces,—he then placed the corpse of the unfortunate man on the ground and gazed for a short time at the boat—the trackers had by this time entered the water and were nearly in the boat. The tiger seeing this seemed inclined at first to make a second spring and seize those in the boat, but afterwards, finding that that was out of his power, he took up the corpse of the murdered man and ran off with it into the jungle. There being no fire-arms in the boat, our informant says, no advantage could be taken of his near approach to destroy the animal.

The *Englishman* has the prettiest way imaginable of getting out of a dilemma—and is altogether what he aspires to be—the most unique and capable of journalists. In discussing the China question, he, some short time ago, asserted, that the legality of putting an innocent man to death had never been disputed. The *Hurkaru*, taking common sense for his guide, exposed the folly of this assertion To-day, our contemporary of Vansittart Row explains—and what, gentle reader, do you conceive to be the nature of his explanation? He tells us, that the *Hurkaru* has ascerted, he was "*ready to advocate the legality of putting innocent men to death*," "but he dares not assert that he approved of the practice"—now comes the cream of the jest. It is most entertainingly and sapiently observed, by the *Englishman* that "every attack in open war, in which men, women and children suffer, is undoubtedly legal," thus shifting the ground of the question *in toto*, and making up a position wholly distinct from his original one, in the hope that, by a quibble, he may be able to confound one event with another, and, under that cloak, put aside what he is manifestly unable to defend. The question to which he should confine himself is simply this. Ought an innocent man to be put to death *as an atonement for the act of a guilty one*, on the principle of blood for blood, or ought the demand to be resisted? The "*legality*" of so sacrificing the innocent, the *Englishman* tells us "has never been disputed"—and this is just what he is called upon to prove,—failing to do which, he must admit that he has hazarded what was untenable, either for the sake of opposition, or for that of shewing his dexterity in assuming views which, of course, are far beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals. But after all, how *does* he explain himself? Does he illustrate, by instance, the validity of his assertion—does he offer a single example to establish his dictum? Does he deny the expression, or even attempt to support it with reference to the single consideration of "legality," as it belongs to the case of an innocent man being given up to appease a national law, where the real criminal was not to be detected? No—but we have an old woman's tale—which it needed no ghost from the grave to discover,—about the numbers of innocent "men, women and children," who suffer by war which is undoubtedly legal." So then, because two countries, being at variance, put forth their *armies* with the avowed purpose of entering into conflict, and war, in the course of its operations, unavoidably exposes "men, women and children" who are "innocent,"—a private individual, quite unconnected with the offence, may be seized upon and yielded up as a sacrifice, to atone for the blood that has been shed by another, *during a peaceful period*, when the horrors of war have *not* been loosened, and the demand proceeds entirely from a *civil* authority! Admirable casuist, thou expoundest well. Because, in war time, "innocent" people suffer, the "legality" of putting an innocent man to death, in lieu of the murderer in a private brawl, is perfectly certain. Death, and the act of putting to death, being legalized by *war*, form a precedent of "legality," for the substitution of the innocent for the guilty, when there is *no war*, the guilt itself being an infraction of a national law, and the investigation regarding it purely a matter of civil cognizance. This may be argument to satisfy the intellect of the *Englishman*, but we suspect it will hardly pass current for such with any other party. Will it be assumed that because it is lawful to commit depredation when a town is sacked, after a hot assault and a stout resistance, that it is therefore lawful for the robber to break in and steal? We can see no difference in regard to the legality contended for.—*Nov* 12.

We have been favored with the following on the late transactions at China:—

Extract of a private letter, dated at Hong Kong 8th September 1839.—"The Mandarins, exasperated at the conduct of the British subjects have offered a reward of 500 Dollars for the head of every Englishman and are extremely anxious to seize Captain Elliot as the source of the evils complained of! The Chinese Authorities have *poisoned* two of the three streams from whence the shipping obtained its supply of fresh water, we are thus constrained to resort to the remaining one—and apprehend we shall suffer from the want of a sufficient supply as the shipping is full, since Macao had been deserted. The populace evince a willing readiness to furnish us with all description of stores, and, but for the interference of the Mandarins, we should have experienced no inconvenience or difficulty in procuring provisions. The Chinese would be well pleased if the Mandarins received a sound castigation at the hands of the British—and all Mandarin boats driven out of their station. Notwithstanding these interruptions business to a very great extent in opium is carried on here in a quiet way by deliveries outside in the several Islands at a lucrative rate. The "*Poppy*" started from hence on the 5th instant to Manilla for a fresh supply of the drug.—*Ibid.*

The arrival of the *Earl of Hardwicke* is this day announced—she has made the passage, leaving England on the 3d of August and arriving yesterday at Sandheads, in a hundred and one days—beating the *Madagascar*, which started sixteen days before her by *fourteen* days; making a very good passage indeed for this season of the year.—*November* 13.

MADRAS HERALD.—NOVEMBER 16.

We observe by the *Fort St. George Gazette* of last evening that Lieut. Col. Craufurd, of the Artillery, retires from the Service on the 20th proximo. Unless some other casualty should intervene, thereby causing earlier promotion, this will then make Major Montgomerie, Principal Commissary of Ordnance, a Lieutenant Colonel, Captain (Brevet Major) Hosmer, a Regimental Major, First Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Anstruther, a Regimental Captain, and Second Lieutenant Grubb, a First Lieutenant.

THE COFFEE CROP.—Advices from the interior represented the Coffee Crop as fully answering the most sanguine expectations formed of it, both in quality and quantity. The many heavy showers which have recently fallen in the vicinity of Kandy have done wonders for the planters, not only in filling out the berries which yet remain upon the trees, but also in favoring the planting of young trees, which is being carried on on all sides with considerable activity. So favorable does the present showery weather prove, that a vast number of healthy trees from which the berries have been but recently gathered have put forth fresh blossom. We believe, however, that experienced planters do not suffer such secondary blossom to remain on the plant, prefering that the encreasing vigour of the juice should in these cases, be directed towards the more perfect maturity of the young tree. As yet but little plantation Coffee has come down, but the natives are bringing in theirs in considerable and encreasing quantities. During the past week the price in Colombo has fallen a few shillings and in all probability it will go down a little lower as the season advances.

The Commerce of Ceylon.—Last Saturday's *Government Gazette* gives the returns of Imports and Exports for the quarter ending October 5th, an analysis of which gives the following results:—

IMPORTS.—From *Great Britain*, £43,727 8s 8d.; from *France* £179 10s 0d.; from *Africa* £264 6s 9d.; from *Madeira* £77 12s 9d.; from *British possessions in Asia*, £55,564, 4s 10d.; from *other States* £2,7 4 5s 6d.—EXPORTS—To *Great Britain*, £45,248 18s 7d.; *France*, £2,777 2s 6d.; to *British possessions in Asia* £14,471 9s 10d.; to *other States* £111 9s 4d.; Total of *Imports*, £102,547 7s 9d. *Duty on ditto*, £7,823 5s 6¾d. Total of *Exports*, £63,598 0s 3d *Duty on ditto*. £20,107 13s 10¾d.!! By this we see that whilst goods brought into Ceylon are taxed but 17½ per cent, articles the produce of the Island are burthened with a tax of 31½ per cent!! The greater part of this enormous tax on the industry of the Island is borne by Cinnamon which pays to the Government £19,81[illegible] out of the £20,0[illegible]!!!

During the last quarter it appears that there were 42 British vessels with cargoes, entered inwards in the Port of Colombo with a tonnage of 5,755 tons and crews amounting to 6[illegible]2[illegible]3 of these only were from England; 1 from the Isle of France; and 33 from Asiatic Colonies. In the same time 49 British and Foreign vessels were cleared outwards with cargoes, and 6 British do. in ballast, giving a total of 6[illegible]05 tons, and 701 men. Of these 5 were to Great Britain, 1 to France, and 50 to Asiatic Colonies

Ship *Hero of Malown*, Captain Grundy, and the Barque *Hector*, Captain Johnson, both left the Roads on Friday—the former for Galle, and the latter in prosecution of her voyage for Liverpool.

The Barque *Eliza Ann*, Captain Poulson, from Cochin, arrived on Sunday.—*November* 5.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras has appointed Henry James Staples, Esq., to be Registrar to the Archdeaconry of Colombo, in the room of J. J. Staples Esq. who has resigned.—*Ibid.*

J. N. Mooyaart, Esq., the Acting Government Agent for the Central Province, was yesterday sworn in as a Member of the Legislative Council, under instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies;—a salute was fired on the occasion.—*Ibid.*

CHINA.

Macao, 24th August 1839.—We annex copy of a circular from Captain Elliot, intimating his intention of proceeding to Hongkong with all his establishment, which he did yesterday accompanied by a considerable number of British subjects, including the remainder of the 16 proscribed persons who had not previously gone.

The alarm of the Commissioner attempting any act of violence such as perpetrated at Canton has very much subsided, and it seems to be now generally thought that he will confine his hostility to starving us: which if rigidly enforced at Hongkong, may render it necessary for the shipping to proceed eventually to Manila. But it is impossible to speculate with any degree of probability in the future course of events. By the last accounts from Hongkong of 22d instant, provisions were still procurable though not without symptoms of interruption.

Whatever happens, we doubt not we shall be able to maintain a floating position in this vicinity, and continue doing business through some means or other.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Macao, 21st August, 1839.—Having ascertained that the Portuguese inhabitants of Macao are called upon to withdraw their servants from Her Majesty's subjects, and to refuse them supplies or any manner of assistance, the Chief superintendent is unwilling to compromise them, farther in the present difficulties with the Chinese, and he has therefore to give notice that he will embark this evening with the officers of Her Majesty's Establishment.

H. M. Subjects who think fit to accompany him to Hongkong will have the goodness to understand that the Chief Superintendent does not propose to leave the neighbourhood of this anchorage till the morning of the 22d Instant.

By order of the Chief Superintendent,

(Signed) EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secy. and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

Ship "Hercules," Hongkong, 7th September 1839 - Since we addressed you last on the 24th ultimo, all British subjects have left Macao and are now living on board the ships at Hongkong in consequence of the High Commissioner having threatened to seize and punish those who should remain on shore, while the Governor of Macao intimated his inability to protect us should the Chinese Authorities resort to acts of violence. Some Mandarin junks have been stationed at the different entrances to this harbour in order to stop the passage of boats bringing provisions, which however are still obtainable with some little management. Threats are in circulation of the Chinese in ending to attack the shipping with fire rafts; and as our means are but slender for a protected defence, Captain Elliot contemplates giving notice to the authorities of his intention to withdraw the whole fleet from the waters of China, as soon as the north winds set in; when all will probably proceed to Manila. And business with China can no doubt be carried on at that place, by means of neutral shipping with nearly equal facility as here—you will do well however to continue addressing us in China.

On the 5th instant, Captain Elliot proceeded in his Cutter accompanied by Captain Smith of H. M. S. *Volage* in one of his boats, and a merchant Schooner, to remonstrate on the stoppage of provisions, with the war junks at the eastern entrance of this anchorage, when after some negotiation, the conduct of the Mandarin was so exceedingly irritating, as to induce his opening a fire from the Cutter in the heat of the moment. This was returned by the junks and by a neighbouring fort, but without any decisive result, when night put a stop to the contest. In the meanwhile H. M. S. *Volage* weighed for the scene of action, with armed boats from all the merchant shipping; but the Mandarins offering no further molestation next morning, it was not deemed advisable to renew hostile operations—Captain Elliot declares his resolution to maintain a strictly pacific course, unless driven to the contrary—in self-defence. We trust the Indian Government will not longer delay sending a force for the protection of British interests here.

Business at Canton is very dull, without any alteration in previous rates.

Not having had time to recover from the confusion occasioned by our abrupt removal from Macao, we trust our constituents will excuse our not noticing in detail their correspondence received by the *Balcaras*, *Grant*, *Good Success*, *Assia Felix*, *Castle Huntly*, *Earl Clare*, *Lady Nugent* and *Poppy*, including the overland mail of April and May, all which has our attention.

This goes by the Schooner *Hellas*, taken up by Captain Elliot to carry despatches to Singapore for the Indian Government.

'The Schooner *Hellas* arrived this morning from China having left Macao on the 17th instant, and the intelligence she brings is of a still more momentous nature than any that has yet preceded it, important as the accounts from the same quarter have now been for many months past. It seems we are now at open War with the Chinese—but the particulars will be found in the following letter from Hongkong, under date the 9th instant, which a friend here has been kind enough to send us along with a *General Memorandum* of Capt Elliot dated on board the *Fort William* at Hong-kong, and a memorial of the British merchants to Lord Palmerston.

The *Hellas*, we understand, was depatched by Captain Elliot with intelligence to the naval commander-in-chief, and also brought despatches for this government requesting supplies of ammunition to be forwarded.

The Papers we have received extend only to 24th August.

Hong-Kong, 9th September, 1839.

'On the 26th of August, all the British were ordered to quit Macao on a notice of twelve hours; and with the exception of Mr. Beale, who remains as Prussian Consul, and Mr. P. Stewart, who would not quit his wife, suffering from illness at the time, and who has sought shelter in the house of Mr. King, the American merchant, and friend of Lin, we were all compelled to embark with so much precipitation as scarcely to find time to take along with us our account-books and clothes—a day later, and not one of us could have gone on board the ships, as H. M. Frigate *Volage* had then anchored in Macao Roads. The death of a Chinese in the scuffle at their accustomed policy by withdrawing all our Chinese servants—we then took Portuguese ones, and they intercepted all provisions for the English, and would have latterly done so for all, unless we took our departure. The Governor of Macao, who possesses no means of resistance, did not, it must be allowed, issue any written order for our embarkation; on the contrary he *officially* gave out that he would afford us all the protection in his power—but he said in private, and insinuated by means of his friends, that he could do nothing, that the houses of the English residents were likely to be surrounded by the Chinese soldiery collected in the environs of Macao, and that serious danger impended over their persons and property. On the afternoon of the 25th Aug., he announced to Mr. Astell, the President of the Committee of Public safety, that if the British residents were ready to embark next day at noon, the garrison would be under arms to protect the embarkation against the insults of the Chinese. The noon of next day, however, brought to view neither soldiers, nor a Chinese rabble to insult any one so body but the governor himself, in full uniform who had come to 'make secure' that the English were embarking, before he went to the Senate to give in his report of the circumstance; which, the moment it was done, was communicated by that body to the Mandarins. The following day the Portuguese were thanked by Lin for having expelled the English—and he announced his intention of coming himself on the following Sunday to testify in person the satisfaction he experienced on the occasion—though he nevertheless postponed his visit for several days. The Portuguese troops marched to the Barrier to receive him, and accompanied him into Macao, where he was met by the authorities who welcomed him with salvoes of artillery. He did not enter the Government House, and he made but a very short visit, having returned to the Bogue, where report says another great commissioner has arrived from Pekin. The opinion of the Chinese is, that Lin has caused too much 'bobbery'; and that the new Commissioner has been despatched to qualify his measures. Time will shew how this is—meantime British Trade to Canton is wholly at an end, and the Americans are turning this state of affairs to account as far as they are able. Our affairs, indeed as you may well judge are in the most complete confusion, when you hear of our counting-houses being on board boats, ships, &c. The British government must adopt severe measures against the Chinese; we can never regain our commerce and influence among them but at the point of the bayonet.

Another most afflicting occurrence has lately taken place. The Schnr. *Black Joke* having left Macao with Mr Moss a passenger on board, and six lascars, was compelled to anchor in the *Lantao* Passage, waiting for the tide. She was there surprised by three mandarin boats, and when all in her were sound asleep, these barbarians boarded her, massacred all the lascars on board, and must have thrown their bodies into the sea, as none of them were found in the boat; a child was among them who was cut in two, one of the lascars, after having his ear severed from his head, jumped overboard and was saved by Captain Wallace's schooner, after having been eight hours in the water. The Tindal of the boat also sprung into the water, but with great expertness, laid hold of the helm when the hands of these ruffians, was, after committing such atrocities apparently wished to satisfy themselves that there was no one about, encountered his head in this position. He instantly dived, and by his presence of mind made his escape. The passenger, who was surprised while asleep in his berth, was almost cut to pieces, his left arm nearly severed from his body, with a wound in his head, and his ear torn off and placed between his lips in derision. The villains then wanted to fire the boat, but seeing another vessel approach they took to flight. Mr. Moss dreadfully mutilated as he is, is fully excepted to survive, although his life was at first considered in danger.

On the morning of the 4th instant, when all seemed for the moment quiet, Captain Elliot, who since the 23rd August had been at Hong-kong, got under weigh in his cutter, in company with the schooner *Pearl* under command of Captain Reddie and stood for the Bay of *Qualloa*, intending to procure a supply of provisions for the fleet. Having arrived at their destination, and made known the object of their coming, it appears that provisions were brought in abundance, which may be readily believed, as the inhabitants of that district have always shewn themselves willing to deal with Europeans. The mandarins, however, on board the war junks, opposed the embarkation of the supplies; when Captain Elliot intimated to them, that if in the space of half an hour the provisions were not allowed to pass, he would open fire upon them. The half hour passed and the gun was fired. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon reports of guns were heard at the anchorage, which were at first supposed to be merely salutes of the Mandarins; but the fire continuing we got under weigh from our vessel at about half past 4, when I could observe what passed; several other boats also got under weigh, and in turning the point of Hongkong, we saw several boats approaching, who came for supplies of ammunition, and brought orders for the frigate *Volage* to get under weigh. Three war-junks were endeavouring to put to sea, the *Pearl* and Cutter obstructing their passage out, and compelling them by a well maintained fire to seek shelter under the walls of the balloon fort which returned the fire of the Cutter and *Pearl*, shot for shot. About 6 o'clock, the frigate being in sight, the boat of Captain Douglas, who commanded in person, with 21 European seamen on board, and three other boats with lascars, made an attempt to carry the junk by boarding, but this was found impract cable from the height of these vessels, which were provided with pikes, and boarding nettings. Captain Douglas's boat then opened a fire of musketry, to which the Chinese replied better than I expected. The result of the battle is this—we are left without provisions; and the junks escaped from us during the night!

Orders having been given to the boats to withdraw, and to hold themselves ready next morning at break of day to attack and destroy both the fort and Junks, every one repaired at the appointed time to the scene of action, mustering altogether about 1,000 men. To the great surprise of all, the Frigate, Cutter and *Pearl* were seen towed away by their boats, having abandoned all idea of proceeding further in the matter! Captain Elliot's mind had it appears undergone an entire change in the course of the night! Now, whether it was right in him to begin the fray or not, yet having himself struck the first blow, there seems no doubt he ought to have brought the business to a point and captured the junks that were putting a stop to the supply of provisions—whereas the only fruit of all this cannonading, which began at three o'clock in the afternoon and lasted till night fall, is that we have managed to compromise ourselves still further with the government of China, while we have at the same time failed to inspire them with any dread—for after what has passed, they will no doubt regard themselves as the victorious party. Their loss in killed amounts to one Mandarin of rank, an inferior Mandarin, and four Chinese soldiers, besides seven wounded. On our side, four Europeans were wounded, of whom it is supposed that one will die. Captain Douglas received a ball in his arm, but the wound is not dangerous.

Such is the present state of affairs, and I believe you will agree with me that the time is now come when the interposition of the British government will be found necessary to arrange matters.

A report prevails that the Chinese are preparing fire-rafts to burn the fleet, and that they have brought together a great number of War-junks; some say 50, some 80, and so on—but as Captain Smith of the *Volage* has taken command of the fleet, if they attempt any attack upon us it will be well for themselves that they set about it in a soldier-like fashion.'

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

Hong-kong, 6th Sept. 1839.

The Chief Superintendent, having delivered over the Military Superintendence of the defence of this Fleet against the menaced attack of the Chinese government to Captain Smith of Her Majesty's ship '*Volage*', has been requested by that officer (with a view to prevent interference with previous arrangements) to continue to conduct the detail, till any actual attack should be made, except only as respects a division of light armed vessels, under the immediate orders of Captain Smith.

The Chief superintendent has now to acquaint the Commanders that he has received creditable information of the intention of the High Commissioner to assail the Fleet by Fire Vessels, and other modes of annoyance. He has therefore to direct that the ships may immediately complete their water, and other equipment bend sails, and in other respects keep prepared for sea.

He has also to recommend particular attention to the suggestion of his General Memorandum for the better protection of the Fleet, concerning the keeping of strict watch, the rowing guard among the Sections, the furling of awnings at night, preparations of every kind against Fire, and the most careful abstinence from signals, by lanthorns, rockets, blue lights, and other means, scaling guns or muskets after sunset, leading to the unnecessary alarm of the fleet, and in all probability to some serious disaster.

The chief superintendent again earnestly recommends the commanders not to fall into the mistake of despising an enemy, or neglecting precautionary measures of defence.

By order of the Chief Superintendent,

Signed) EDWARD ELSMLIE,

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

To the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Palmerston, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of the state for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c.

My Lord, we the undersigned, British Merchants, lately residing in Canton, several of whom had the honor of addressing your Lordship on the twenty third of May on the subject of the outrageous proceedings of the Chinese Government in March last, are once more compelled respectfully, but most earnestly to address your Lordship, in consequence of having been again subjected to further acts of arbitrary violence from the same source.

On completion of the delivery of the Opium surrendered by Her Majesty's Superintendent to the Imperial Commissioner on behalf of Her Majesty's Government (particulars of which have been laid before your Lordship) your Memorialists retired from Canton to Macao, in obedience to the injunctions of Her Majesty's Superintendent, in the hope of being allowed peaceably to remain in that settlement under the protection of the Portuguese Flag, until otherwise arraigned by the authority of Her Majesty's Government.

After a residence of three months in Macao, your Memorialists have been compelled suddenly to abandon that place, and

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affray with some British and American seamen, a few weeks since at the Anchorage of Hong-Kong. Her Majesty's Superintendent has been unable, after a careful investigation according to the forms of British law, to fix such charge of murder on any British Subject.

Without any charge whatever against your Memorialists individually or collectively, from the High Commissioner, in connexion with the actual cause of our expulsion from Macao, we were first deprived of our servants and supplies of food, and then compelled to abandon our dwellings without previous preparation, and possession of means barely adequate for the removal of our books, papers and articles of immediate use and necessity; under circumstances involving much cruel privation to families and invalids.

The Governor of Macao was pleased to express his anxiety to afford all aid in his power to the British community; but His Excellency did not attempt to conceal from your memorialists, the fact of his real inability to give them efficient protection: and they quitted that place under a perfect conviction that such a course was imperatively necessary for the general safety.

Your memorialists further beg leave to call to your Lordship's serious notice, a case of aggravated outrage committed by some Chinese boats full of armed men, and bearing the flags of Mandarins, upon a British owned passage boat, containing seven lascars and an English trader (then in the act of removing with his personal effects from Macao to Hong Kong) whom they cruelly mutilated; and after murdering five of the lascars, and robbing the vessel of much valuable property, set on fire, and then abandoned it: an event which although your memorialists cannot consider it to have been committed with the knowledge of the Imperial Commissioner, yet they can entertain little doubt that it is mainly, attributable to the highly menacing character of some of his late Edicts, and to his generally violent bearing towards foreigners and especially the British; thus inducing the inferior officers to believe that any acts of brutal outrage might be perpetrated with impunity.

'In the foregoing Memorial an opinion was expressed that after the violent acts of the High Commissioner in March last, the return of British subjects to Canton, would be alike dangerous to themselves, to the property of their Constituents, and derogatory to the honor of the country, until such time as the power of the British Government might convince the Chinese authorities that such outrages would not be endured. And it was further stated that such powerful interference could alone prevent the recurrence of similar or more violent proceedings. Your Memorialists may respectfully refer your Lordship to the facts now detailed in illustration of the justice of that opinion.

It appears, unnecessary to add, that the circumstances of the British being outside the port instead of at Canton, has merely changed the scene, not the nature of the Commissioner's persecutions; there being every reason to believe that, had we remained in Canton, the plan by which the Commissioner succeeded in extorting property to the value of between 2 and 3 millions sterling, would again have been resorted to, for the purpose of endeavouring to enforce the surrender of an innocent man for capital punishment.

We have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
and humble servants,

Dent and Co.	Jamsetjee and Bros.
Bell and Co.	Burjorjee Sorabjee.
D. and M. Rustomjee.	Hormusjee Framjee.
Fox, Rawson and Co.	Cowasjee Sapoorjee.
Lindsay and Co	Burjorjee Manukjee.
Dirom and Co.	Nasserwanjee Bomanjee.
Gribble, Hughes and Co.	Pestonjee Cowasjee.
R. Wise, Holliday and Co.	Cowasjee Pallanjee.
MacVicar and Co.	Eglinton, MacLean and Co.
Jardine Matheson and Co.	W. and J. Grunmill and Co.
Bomanjee Manackjee.	Turner and Co.
Framjee Jemsetjee.	Cox and Anderson.
Cowasjee Saparjee Tabac.	A. and D. Furdonjee.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Macao, 20th July, 1839.

Notice is hereby given, that the Chief Superintendent has moved Her Majesty's and the British Indian governments to forbid the entrance of Tea or other produce from this country, imported in British vessels entering the port of Canton, in violation of his lawful injunctions, to the serious injury of measures taken for the general security of this trade.

And the Chief Superintendent has further to give notice that he has also moved Her Majesty's and the British Indian governments to forbid the entrance of cargoes from this country (till the port of Canton be declared safe for British trade under his hand and seal,) excepted their manifests be duly signed in his presence.

By order of the Chief Superintendent,
EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

RATE OF DEMURRAGE FOR SHIPS AT HONG-KONG.

1. In accordance with a suggestion made by Captain Elliot in a personal interview, the committee consider it desirable to frame a scale of demurrage for goods on board ships now lying at the outer anchorages

2 At the same time the committee deem it proper to record their opinion, that the absence of any decided cases of a strictly analogous character to the present position of matters in China, they are not competent to form any conclusion as to whether the ship have a valid claim for demurrage, and if demurrage be actually due, on whom such claim may equitably fall: the object of forming the proposed scale being merely to established uniformity of practice in respect to the rate of charge.

1. The committee consider it desirable to divide the vessels for Whampoa into three classes.

1st class, above 600 Tons Register.
2nd " from 350 a 600 " "
3rd " under 350 " "

2 The committee are of opinion that demurrage, if due, might fairly, under the circumstances, commence one month after arrival in Macao roads, or Hong Kong; but in no case to begin until one month after the date of Captain Elliot's public notice of 23rd March 1839.

3. The committee have thought it desirable to propose the following scale, as a reasonable claim for demurrage *on the part of the owners of the ships.*

	Per Mensem
1. *Ships from India.*	
On Cotton	
1st class ships, 50 cents per bale of 300 lbs.	
2nd do 60 " " "	
3rd do. 75 " " "	
Sandal-wood & Fish maws, 20 "	per picul in all ships.

Saltpetre, Betel Nut, Paper, Tin, and any other India Produce not enumerated, 10 cents per picul in all ships.

2. *Ships from England.*
Measurement goods Dr. 2½ per Ton 50 cubic feet.
Metals and other dead weight Dr. 1 per Ton of 20 Cwt.

GEORGE T. BAINE,—*Chairman.*
[*Canton Press.*

CANTON PRESS,—AUG. 31.

EXPULSION OF THE ENGLISH FROM CHINA.

We stated in our last Saturday's paper, that many of the English, not considering themselves any longer safe at Macao from the Chinese, were about following the example given by Captain Elliot, who sailed for Hong-kong on the 10th of this month, in order not on his account to involve the Portuguese Government of Macao in difficulties with the Chinese. On the 17th, at night, a yellow Imperial Edict was placarded, of which we are sorry not to be able to give a translation, but only such abstract as we had verbally from some of our friends who read it, the Chinese shewing, we know not for what reason, a jealousy of its being copied, having driven away the servant of one of our friends when in the act of copying. This edict, as far as we understood, approves of all the measures taken by the Imperial Commissioner to put down the Opium trade, and threatens foreigners caught in the act of smuggling the drug with *immediate execution*, the principals with *beheading*, and the accessaries with *strangling*, and all their property to be confiscated. If, however, vessels arriving should, *by mistake*, have Opium on board, and deliver the same up to Government on arrival, they may proceed unmolested to Whampoa to trade.

On the following day, another proclamation from the Imperial Commissioner and many of the High Officers of the Province was placarded, recapitulating the above edict, also threatening with immediate death such as attempted to introduce Opium into the country; again ordering the ships at Hong-kong immediately to proceed to Whampoa; and the Opium store-ships that had delivered their Opium at Chumpee to sail away without loss of time; threatening with destruction if these orders were not obeyed; again complaining of the injustice of withholding the murderer of the man at Hong-kong from the vengeance of the Chinese law; and saying that if the murderer was not given up *all foreigners* (the English are not here particularly named) shall to a man be held responsible.

These are, we believe the principal points of these edicts, something is therein said about the time when its provisions are to be acted on, which however, from fear of stating it incorrectly, we refrain from mentioning.

Meantime on that same Sunday morning, the account of a most atrocious murder that had been committed by Chinese upon British subjects reached Macao. Of this horrid outrage the circumstances are as follows, or very nearly so, we have them from the mouth of one who was present at the depositions of the survivors, which depositions themselves, as taken before the managing Committee, we were unable to obtain, owing to the hurry of the subsequent removal from Macao of the British community. It appears that on the night of Saturday the 17th, the small passage schooner *Black Joke* on her way from Macao to Hong-Kong, was, owing to a contrary wind and tide, anchored off Lantao island, when, before any one on board had seen their approach, they were surrounded by three Chinese boats, two large and one smaller, to all appearance mandarin boats, when having fired three shots of charcoal dust, so as effectually to blind the crew of the *Black Joke*, the Chinese boarded, and cut down the live lascars immediately and threw them overboard. The tindal, awakened by the noise, and seeing the fate of his comrades, jumped overboard, and succeeded in eluding the enemy by clinging to, and hiding himself behind the rudder. There was but one passenger on board, Mr. Moss, a young Englishman, who, when hearing the noise overhead, on hastening forth from the Cabin, was knocked on the head, and fell back into the Cabin. The work of murder on deck being completed, the Chinese went down into the Cabin, which they began to rifle, and seeing that Mr. Moss still gave symptoms of life, most barbarously wounded him in many places, and while one of the murderers held the ear of the sufferer another deliberately sawed it off with a blunt instrument, taking with it a large portion of skin from the head, and afterwards in derison stuffed the ear down the throat of the almost dying man. Just before the perpetration of this fiendish act, Mr. Moss seeing a fellow about to cut off his finger to possess himself of a ring thereon, had the presence of mind to draw it off, and give it to the ruffian. Loss of blood, and pain had deprived Mr. Moss of his senses, and it appears that the robbers had no time to carry away all the boat contained, probably from their seeing an English vessel approaching. They therefore attempted to set the boat on fire in several places, and taking with them their booty, went away. About an hour after this, the Brit. Schooner *Harret* Capt. Hall, coming from Hong-kong, fortunately for the survivors, saw the boat, and boarding her, found the tindal, who had crept from his place of concealment, and Mr. Moss in the dreadful state already described. Such assistance as was then available was afforded to the wounded man, who still gave signs of life, and taking the *Blake Joke* in tow, the Harriet arrived here early on Sunday morning, when Mr. Moss was immediately conveyed to the Hospital, and we are happy to say that there is considerable hope of his recovery, though it is feared that he will lose the use of one arm of which the muscle has been completely cut through with a knife.

The Tindal most positively affirms that the boats were in every respect like mandarin boats, and having as he gussed, about 300 men on board; and this statement seems to be borne out by the circumstance of a mandarin-cap having been left behind by the murderers It may well be supposed that this catastrophe coupled with the publication of the Edicts above referred to, threatening with execution on the spot, and without trial if found smuggling opium, and with retaliation for the man killed at Hong-kong, produced the greatest sensation among the foreign community here. The managing Committee had, we understand, several interviews with H. E the Governor of Macao, and was employed during the whole morning in deliberating upon what measures were best to be adopted. The result was a recommendation to the British community to leave Macao the day following at noon, as they could no longer be considered safe from attacks of the Chinese The whole British community still remaining at Macao consisted at the time of 70 Europeans and about 120 Parsees, and the means of embarkation were rather scanty, as to ships boats at least, and it was expected that some delay would take place, and the hour embarkation be later than that fixed.

On the night of Sunday last, it was generally reported among the inhabitants of this town that about 1000 Chinese soldiers were about to land from the Lappa and an equal number at Casilia bay, with the intention of surrounding the houses of the English and making them prisoners. We believe that this was actually intended, but that a strong remonstrance from the Macao Government, and an assurance that the English were about quietly to embark on the following day, stayed this enterprize.

The whole of Monday preparations were going forward for the embarkation of the English, and this was at last effected at about four o'clock, and at about five, the small flotilla, consisting of eight or nine small passage schooners, some lorchas, and a number of ship's boats, and four armed vessels of a larger size, set sail, but the threatening appearance of the weather made them seek shelter in the Typa, where they anchored for the night.

Thus, for the first time, during a period of nearly 150 years, has the friendly intercourse between the English and the Chinese been entirely suspended! When or how it will be resumed, it is impossible to forsee.

On Tuesday and Wednesday many of our Parsee neighbours who had not been able to make ready before, embarked, and on Friday only, at about noon, the vessel, until then prevented from leaving, by a continuance of bad weather, set sail for Hong-hong, where the whole of the British China merchants will for the present stay on board of their ships. On going over to Hongkong good care was taken that the small boats kept together escorted by large vessels to prevent any atrocities like that committed by the Chinese on board the *Black Joke*.

As regards this outrage, we are, although the Tindal deposes to their having been Mandarin boats, disposed to believe that they were pirates, the Mandarin cap left on board the schooner proving but little, it being the custom of gangs of thieves, whether on shore or afloat, to disguise themselves as Mandarins, the more easily to deceive and gain admittance to their victims. Of this practice the numerous edicts warning the people not to allow themselves to be ill used by imposters under the guise of Mandarins, are a sufficient proof. Owing to the persecution of the smuggling trade, thousands of daring men, accustomed to set at defiance the laws of their country, have lost their livelihood, and these will naturally consider piracy as their only resource. Indeed we expect soon to hear of many similar outrages, though probably chiefly upon Chinese craft, and some, it is rumoured, have already been committed. This neighbourhood has ever been the favourite haunt of all kinds of desperate characters, and under present circumstances will, probably be so more than ever. We should think it not unlikely, that the pirates, being aware of many people being about to leave Macao for Hong-kong, conceived this a favorable opportunity, and possibly had their scouts at Macao to give notice of any boat about to sail. Moreover, the schooner either belonged to, was chartered by Mr Just who had a watchmaker's establishment in China, and in whose employ the unfortunate Mr. Moss was. The Chinese might suppose that many of the packages put on board at Macao, in a small compass, contained articles of great value, and their rapicity being thus roused led them to the commission of the dreadful massacre. *It is some consolation to know* that in their expectation of much plunder they were deceived, the boat having on board, besides about 400 dollars in silver and these we believe they did not find, only one watch or clock, the rest of the packages being luggage. Had the Chinese belonged to Government, their object, if they suspected the boat of having Opium on board, would probably have been to possess themselves of the vessels and her cargo, and to take the crew prisoners to be judged afterwards by their own authorities. As it happened, they began by killing every one they could, and after ransacking the vessel, and plundering every part with the exception of a few packages, which the heaving in sight, probably of the Harriet prevented them from removing, they attempted to destroy the vessel, it being evidently their intention that no vestige of crew or vessel should remain to become a tell-tale against them. That the Chinese Government should have given orders for the destruction of every foreign craft their boats could master, seems to be improbable from the tenor of their proceedings hitherto, nor could they wish, supposing it even possible that such orders had been given against the English to attack indiscriminately all foreigners; and how could the mandarins know to what nation those on board the Black Joke belonged, it being night, and moreover the murders having been perpetrated before any questions were asked? They might as well have been Americans, and these it appears the policy of the Chinese, under present circumstances to conciliate as much as possible.

Another boat, the *Jane*, was, we understand, chased the morning after, but luckily escaped similar treatment by a squall springing up, which carried her, though an indifferent sailor, soon without reach of her pursuers. One of the *Lascars* belonging to the *Black Joke*, and who had jumped overboard, contrived to keep himself afloat, although wounded, until picked up by the *Agnes* This poor man also, we learn, had one of his ears completely cut off, and the other partly. He has been taken to Hongkong, so that the total of killed and wounded is four of the former, and two of the latter.

As respects Macao, a good many Chinese families have emigrated during the week, apprehensive, no doubt, of some acts of violence on the part of their authorities, should the English not have been prevailed on to go away. Strict surveillance seems to have been kept upon the sale of provisions in the market, the supplies of which, on some days, have really been rather short. Report says that the Imperial Commissioner is soon about to leave this neighbourhood, and to proceed to Hong-kong, there to take hostile measures against the English shipping. Hitherto, as far as we have heard, no war-junks have made their appearance there, nor have the Chinese ceased to supply provisions to the ships. There are rumours, however, of a number of fireships having been constructed, which are now waiting the pleasure of the Commissioner. The information we gave last week of an intended poisoning of the wells at Hong-kong seems not to have been without foundation;—we have been told that a bundle of poisonous herbs had actually been put into a well or spring, but discovered in time to prevent mischief; the water from this well was given to some goats without causing any bad effects.

It is now upwards of five months since the foreign community at Cotton were imprisoned, and yet, though the news of it have reached India long since, not a single man of war as yet made her appearance to protect British interests at stake to so very large an amount; and the only ship of war here during the first part of all these occurrences has sailed away as if her presence could have been of no use! If any of them should soon arrive they will find arduous duties to perform.

Just after writing the above, we hear of the arrival of H. M. S. *Volage* on the evening of the 29th The ship lay in Macao roads until about one o'clock yesterday, when she weighed anchor and proceeded, we suppose, to Hong kong

The Imperial Commissioner has given notice to the authorities of Macao that he will visit this town to-morrow H. E. proposes leaving Chinsan (Casa branca) at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, and, if the visit takes place, he may be expected here at about 8 o'clock The letter from the Kenum-in-foo giving notice of this his intention, is couched in the most friendly terms.

The arrivals during the week are the *Poppy* from Calcutta, bringing late news from Europe, of which we have made copious extracts from the *Singapore Free Press Extra* of 5th Aug.; the *Manly* from Manilla; the *Cordelio* from Liverpool; and H. M. S. *Volage* from Singagore; they have all proceeded to Hongkong.

We learn that the French ships *Adhemar* and *Alexandre* will be despatched on Tuesday next the 3rd September, the former for Manilla and Batavia, the latter for Batavia direct.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Manly*, from Manilla; *Cordelia*, Creighton, from Liverpool; H. M. S. *Volage*, Captain Smith, from Singapore, *Poppy*, from Singapore.
SAILED.—*Ann*, for Manilla and Singapore.

VESSELS AT HONG-KONG, &c.—British—Jane, Lord Amherst, Harrier, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Jardine, Mermaid Isabella, Anna, Mithras, Rosa, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mavis, Pearl, Thistle, Lady Hayes, Syed Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Mangalore, Copeland, Tory, Edmonstone, John Marsh, John Horton, Lama, Marmion, Fort William, Cornwallis, Eucles, Cambridge, General Wood, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Bellhaven, Hannah, Shins Caste, Sir C. Malcolm, Vansittart, Sultan Pekoe, Scaleby Castle, Heroine, Harlequin, Myaram Dyaram, Caledonia, Singapore Packet, Planter, Lambton, Shah Allum, Allalevie, Manly, Cordelia, Poppy, H. M. S. Volage.
AMR.—Oneida, Providence, Apthorpe, Morea.
FRENCH.—L'Alexandre, Adhemar.

THE NEW OPIUM BOND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

SIR,—Having noticed in your last paper, an attempt to fasten upon us, the "questionable honor of being the first to give in to a very tyrannical Chinese law, which *compels*, people to put their names to they know not what;" we send you a copy of the certificate, and the only certificate, drawn up by us, as the form we were ready to sign, for the satisfaction of this Government.

We offered this strong obligation, because we are *sincere* in wishing that the import of the drug ceases; because we are aware, that certificates have been regularly given by the foreign residents for years past, and as constantly evaded; and because we fear, that without *a penalty* in view, the factories will soon again become the residence of Opium Agents

With the preparation of the bond you object to, we had nothing to do; we regard it as a legal nullity; and yet, as objectionable; first, for its vague reference to new regulations; and, secondly, for its aim to screem the resident merchants, by throwing the responsibility on the Captains, For ourselves, we neither proposed nor desired such cover.

In fact, the form in question was prepared between the senior hong-merchant and the American houses having the largest control over the shipping at Whampoa; whither we ordered the *Morrison*, only after their example, and after positive assistance from the Commissioner himself, (which no one else waited for) that she should be subjected to no new regulations

The English from having been thus prepared, and agreed to by the American residents, and declared by Messrs. Parke and Thom, a faithful transcript of the Chinese; the only remaining point of difference was,—as to the propriety of placing the certificate *in both languages*, on the signed paper.

We could not be ignorant, that in diplomatic writing, and public papers concerning parties, using two languages, *it is the custom to employ both*, as the mutual exponents and conveyances of each other's meaning In one view, therefore, the request that the Chinese copy be placed at the top of the page, the English beneath it, and the signature below the English, pointed out *the proper mode* of making out the paper. To have persisted in refusing it, after the acceptance and translation of the certificate, would have been, in our judgment, to part with our common sense, or at least, to do our own intelligence, a very "questionable honor."

We will only add, that while we do wish well to the Chinese in their efforts to exclude the drug, and will *of choice*, meet all their demands for reasonable securities, we have in every petition, insisted, (and shall always insist) on the right of trial in open court, our public representative assisting; and on the right of access, in the last case, to the supreme dispenser of pardon; not only have we claimed these safeguards repeatedly, as matters of private justice, but we have just been declaring them to the Commissioner himself, at a late interview, to be the only terms on which China can extend her laws over us, without involving herself, in hostilities on the first act of punishment.

Without deciding on the duties of men of other nations, we deem it proper for us, as Citizens of the United States, to submit ourselves to such securities as foreign cupidity has forced on the Chinese in the matter of Opium; claiming at the same time every safeguard for the just administration of their laws, and commending ourselves, if wronged, to the protection of our country. In this course, whatever local prejudice or rivalry may say we count on the final approbation of all whose esteem has any value.

Begging that you will exercise a more becoming distrust of like communication in future, and that you will not allude the name of your late informant to reach us.

We are, &c.
OLYPHANT & Co.

FORMOF CERTIFICATE.

I. C. W. KING, an American citizen, residing as a merchant at Canton, being aware of and fully approving, the desire of the Emperor, to suppress the Opium traffic; do hereby declare that I will, now, and ever faithfully endeavor to further *this* the Imperial purpose.

I further declare, that the American Ship *Morrison*, Captain Benson, now arrived at Whampoa to my consignment, has no opium on board, and that I have charged the said Captain to prevent any from being taken on board by his officers or seamen.

I further consent, in case any person connected with the said ship be charged with smuggling opium; that he be tried in open court, by the Can-cha-sze; the consul of his nation being present and assisting.

I grant it to be right, that all property in and upon the said ship belonging to the accused be confiscated on his conviction. In consideration that the guilty is a foreigner only partially acquainted with the language and laws of the Empire I take it as a concession of the Empire. I take it as a concession of the Emperor, that his first offence be punished by perpetual banishment instead of death, as inflicted on the native.

In case he repeat the offence, I admit that he be dealt with as a native offender.

This bond is given by me to bind so far as is consistent with the laws and customs of my country.—*Canton Press, 28th July.*

SINGAPORE.

FREE PRESS -- OCT 3.

REMARKS UPON THE LATE MEASURES OF THE COMMISSIONER.

The further information we have obtained relative to the circumitances in which the affair in Coalloon Bay originated, concurs with the account contained in our *Extra* of Monday evening---but in several letters we have seen, a different cause is assigned for Captain ELLIOT'S not prosecuting the attack on the Fort and War-Junks the following morning; being, that the Junks, which had been driven on shore, were abandoned, and the fort vacated. This version of the affair certainly removes an appearance of inconsistency which would otherwise attach to his conduct in withdrawing from a contest he had himself provoked; and must, we think, be accounted a sufficient reason for his not pushing hostilities any further at the time---especially when it is considered how they commenced. Captain Eliot's victory, if it be one, in Coalloon Bay, must assuredly be regarded as a most "untoward event." Some ducks and fowls, pumkins, beans and cabbages, and so forth, are wanted for the ships at Hong-kong---the commanders of certain War-junks, who are deputed by the Imperial Commissioner to "stop and seize all boats that come from every creek and inlet to sell provisions to the ships," intercept the supplies. For this strict adherence to the letter of their *duty*, but contumacious opposition to his *wishes*, Captain Elliot fires a broadside from his cutter into the Junks, and brings on a regular action, in which a fort on shore takes a part that lasts from three in the afternoon till night, and ends with a serious loss of life to the Chinese. It must be allowed the Superintendent's conduct occasionally exhibit features that in point of variety and contrast are truly edifying. For example; we have him one day dispensing justice from the Bench, in a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and sentencing seamen to punishment for having gone on shore and killed a Chinaman in a row because they could not get more grog---next day, we find him at the head of a party attacking Chinese men-of-war, and slaying mandarins by the dozen, because he cannot get more---*prog*! No account that we have seen represents the fleet at Hong-kong so much straitened for provisions as to render force necessary in order to procure supplies. Had it come to a question of suffering from want, or getting food the best way one could, the principle of self-preservation must have been allowed to prevail, and Captain Elliot might then have been justified in earning a dinner for the fleet at the point of the sword. But things had not come to that extremity---nor was Hong-kong any longer the place for the fleet, after it had become necessary to resort to such measures to obtain provisions; and Captain Elliot, in firing into the junks, as appears to us, never acted with a prudent consideration for the future comfort of the ships, nor with a due regard to the situation and circumstances of the Chinese officers who intercepted the wished for supplies. They were only acting in pursuance of their orders; and, as an officer of the Navy, he must now feel, what he probably did not in the irritation of the moment, that, similarly situated, he would himself have acted in the same manner. It is said, however, that so far as insulting demeanour and irritating language could afford ground for the expedient he resorted to, Captain Elliot had provocation enough.

To what all this may lead we hold it vain to prognosticate. All we can see is, that things are in a worse situation than ever, with a still more remote prospect of their improving. Should Lin endeavour to carry into effect the designs imputed to him against the fleet, perhaps the reception that his War-Junks, &c. are likely to meet with from the Frigate and other armed vessels, may dispose him to more conciliatory measures, and open the way for an amicable adjustment of differences---for under existing circumstances he is only to be cannonaded into any terms. It seems impossible, however, that things can return to their former footing in the face of the efforts that are making to revive the opium trade---unless a total change of policy on the part of the Chinese Government supervene. We know that vessels have not only gone to the Coast with opium, but that they have actually been engaged with the Chinese preventive cruizers. One of them was surrounded, and we are assured would have been taken, but for her superiority in sailing. She fired her guns several times to the Chinese, and one of them bursting, killed and wounded several of her own people. Our vessels prepared for equally desperate measures, are now either on the Coast, or on their way there. They have armed and equipped themselves for the express purpose of fighting or intimidating the Chinese cruizers---and to imitate the appearance of men-of-war, have got red jackets for a portion of the crew, and established a drum to beat to quarter! We know these to be facts, and the Commissioner if he has been made acquainted with some recent operations on the Coast, has not been left without cause to find that his summary measures at Canton are far from having entirely extinguished the Opium traffic, and that foreigners are determined to brave every risk to carry it on; and to send his Imperial master's cruizers to the bottom, if need be. He will find too, that the people on board of these vessels, though they will not, like the barbarians who boarded the *Black Joke* by surprise and massacred nearly all her crew, commit wanton acts of outrage involving loss of life; yet, that they will not hesitate to kill in defence of their illicit gains. And, should he ever learn that some of the merchants who address the British government in such strong terms regarding the inhuman outrage against Mr Ross and his boat's crew, are, themselves interested in these Opium vessels, and cognisant of their operation on the coast, he will probably come to the conclusion that this abhorence of blood is not carried by them to the extent that might be desirable, if they would prove themselves consistent moralists. Lin will no doubt allow that six men murdered in their sleep is a monstrous outrage—but he will also come to the conclusion that the same number of men killed in the execution of their duty by smugglers, amounts to neither more nor less than *murder*. He is probably ignorant of what Burke calls "geographical morality"; and thinks that what is done by one set of people in a particular place, can neither be better nor worse than the same thing done by another set of people in a different place—and, if his Excellency has read Captain Elliott's letter to Howqua on the iniquity of the Hong-Merchants countenancing the trade now going on in American bottoms between Hong-kong & Whampoa, he will probably be of opinion that the Superintendent would have been much more profitably employed in forcing the following piece of advice contained in it on the attention of certain of his countrymen, than in lecturing the senior Security-merchant:—"You must know that a trade carried on in opposition to the laws has no propriety about it; far better do no business at all; this would be the wisest and most proper plan!"

It seems impossible, then, so long as the Chinese government come in constant collision with a traffic which it has proscribed, and seems resolved to extirpate, the British commerce can regain the footing on which it formerly stood in Canton, liable to difficulties and impediments as even that was. And as it is as little to be expected that the Chinese will conclude any negociation with the British government that does not embrace some stipulation to suppress the opium traffic; the difficulties of our situation in Canton must either be perpetuated, or the final *fiat* go forth against Opium.

The Commissioner has, it seems, put in circulation a letter addressd to the Queen, earnestly admonishing Her Majesty to assist the Emperor in extinguishing the traffic—and as he has been making inquiries regarding the proper method of forwarding communications to European soverigns, it is not unlikely he may actually despatch a vermilion letter to Her Majesty

A good deal of discussion is contained in the Canton Papers relative to the *Bond* which has been signed by the American Residents at Canton---who have now the factories all to themselves. The *Canton Press* reproaches the Americans, *inter alia*, with having "*admitted the justice*" of the new Anti-Opium law, by signing the Bond. But this we think is going too far. When people sign to the best terms they can procure for themselves, they surely by that act do not *admit the justice* of what they submit to! Had all the English determined to take their chance in Canton, it is to be presumed they would have regarded their signing the same Bond as an act of necessity, never to be construed into their "approval" of the law to which it refers. Some of the Americans contend, however, that in consenting to be judged by the new regulations regarding the importation of Opium, they had not submitted themselves to a law that expressly involved the penalty of death. But the *Canton Press* meets this argument completely by pointing to the promulgation of the law in the Commissioner's proclamation of 8th May, in which foreigners are distinctly warned that death awaits the importation of Opium alike by them as by natives. It was the announcement of this law in short that frightened the English away from Canton ---where, but for it they would have remained. It appears from the publication of a collection of papers, intitled the *Crisis of the Opium Trade*, that the Americans "have found no difficulty in carrying on their trade at Canton as formerly."

Two more men have become a prey to Tigers since we last noticed the ravages of these destructive animals.---One of them, a Malay, whose body was found little more than a mile from town; the other, a Cochin Chinese, who was sprung upon by the Tiger, while at work in the middle of the day in a plantation, and killed on the spot; but owing to the clamour raised by his companions the Tiger fled without carrying off the body---Whether the reward offered by government for every Tiger brought in, has or has not had the effect of stimulating the natives to attempt their destruction, we know not; but not a single Tiger has yet been killed.---*Oct* 10.

We regret to learn that accounts have been recently received here from Penang of the serious indisposition of Sir William Norris; although it is at the same time stated that he had latterly experienced a somewhat favourable change.

In *Straits Produce*, some recent heavy importations of *Tin* and *Pepper* had led to a decline in the prices of these articles; but with moderate supplies only coming into the market, the former would command about 31 Rs., and the latter Rs 10 a 10 8. *Betelnut* Rs 3,4 a 5. *Gambier* Rs 12. *Rattans* Rs 5 4 per cwt. wanted; *Sago* Rs. 4, 8. *Manila Segars*, No. 4 a 5 Superiors, in fair demand at Rs 20 a 21 *Gin* Rs 12 a 12.8 also in fair request. Exchange on England at 2s. 1d a 2s 1¼d. for Goverment Bills. Private ditto at 2s. 2d a 2¼d. Freights still continued very low.

The arrivals from the Straits during the month consisted of the *Patriot*, *Will Watch and Victoria*, from Penang; the *Sylph*, *Tenasserim*, *Sir William Wallace*, and the *Time* from this port. The performance of the last mentioned vessel deserves notice, in her last voyage from Singapore to Calcutta and back. She left Singapore 20th August; arrived at Calcutta on 14th September, discharged and took in another cargo by the 16th, put to Sea on the 21st ultimo, and arrived here on the 7th inst.

PINANG GAZETTE,---OCT. 19.

FURTHER EDICTS TO OPIUM TRADE.---We noticed a short time ago that in consequence of orders from Bankok, the Siamese authorities in the neighbourhood had interdicted the importation of opium into Pungah Trang, and the adjoining ports under very severe penalties It now seems that the government of Acheen have likewise come to the same determination. By the arrival of some native vessels from that quarter since our last, we learn that the newly elected Rajah of Acheen, Tuanku Ibrahim, a brother of the deceased sovereign, had assembled a council in which the three saggis and other principal personages of the kingdom assisted, when a *hookum* or decree was issued to all the chiefs of the East and West coats of Sumatra, enjoining them to use their utmost endeavours to prevent the introduction of and put down the trade in opium altogether within their respective jurisdictions, by visiting importers with immediate confiscation of the drug, and purchasers with incarceration pending the Rajah's future pleasure.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 26th NOVEMBER, 183 9.

Arrivals 23d Nov. Barque *Clarissa*, G. Andree Master, from Madras 13th Oct.—25th Nov. Barque *Herald* W. Watt Master, from London 7th July.

Passengers per Clarissa, Mrs. Penley, Mrs. Smith and 3 Children, Major Penley Bombay Army, Capt. Sheriff Madrac Army, S. Scott Esq. M. C. S.—G. T. Beauchamp Esq. M. C. S., Mr. Bougard Merchant and 9 natives.

It was said yesterday that Dr Carstairs had retired from the Service.

We are much concerned to hear that Sir Henry Fane is again suffering from fever, and that the Admiral is also laid up with a smart attack of dysentery. The answer to our enquiries last night was, that both were very unwell, but that no danger was apprehended.

The return of our Governor is now daily looked for. It would appear that on the 16th he was at Sattara, at the Installation of the new Rajah, and that from thence he was to proceed to the Presidency. We should conceive that his absence at the present moment, when so many matters of great importance demand his Counsel, must be felt as eminently inconvenient.

In consequence of the news from Aden, we believe that the vessel, lately taken up by the Government for that Place, will be sent off immediately, with troops to strengthen the Garrison and an ample supply of ordnance stores. It is rumoured that the attack was instigated by Mohammed Aly, and that a certain sum in Dollars was agreed to be paid by him for every man that fell. The truth will probably be got out of the Prisoners.

It was painful to see a large body of the 15th Hussars yesterday, attending the body of one their comrades to the Church yard; the first casualty in the Regiment, since its arrival—Ten years hence,

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what a sorry account will the Regiment give of all those fine fellows that, but a few weeks ago, we saw landed, brimful of vigour and health.

The last advices from the Army, derived through our cotemporaries at Delhi and Agra, are unusually uninteresting We have however extracted such little as there is, deserving of notice. A letter, now before us, from the Bengal Force, dated Camp Ali Musjed (in the Kyber Pass) 3d instant, mentions that the Force would be through the Pass on the following day, and on the 5th or 6th at Peshawar, that their calculation was, they would reach Lahore about the 5th Dec. and Ferozpore about the 12th or 13th of the same month. Lord Auckland wished Sir John Keane very much to meet him at Agra or some other convenient place, but it was thought impossible Sir John could be in time to meet his Lordship, who would probably have left Agra for Calcutta, by the time the Force reached Ferozpore. It was intended to take Boats there and drop down the Indus to Scinde and it was not supposed that Sir John would reach Bombay, before the early part of February.

There are no advices from the Bombay Column later than the 14th ultimo, at which date they were at a place called Ghoondan, about 100 miles due East of Candahar and 16 marches to the Northward of Quetta. The weather had become extremely cold. Ther. 25 and all the pools covered with ice. The camp followers were suffering severely from the cold, and, it was apprehended, that if snow came, and the Bolan pass got closed up, they might be obliged to winter at Candahar. Capt Outram had succeeded in destroying several more of the Ghilzie's Strongholds, and all the others having been abandoned, the Bombay troops, that were under him, had joined Head Quarters. No lives had been lost, and only one wounded, Lieut, Jeffrey of the 19th, by a matchlock ball in the thigh.

The Public of India owes a large debt of gratitude to Mr. Waghorn, and has on many occasions acknowledged it, but of all his many achievements, and of all the signal services he has rendered to this Country, none has surpassed in importance that which will be found detailed in the subjoined letter. From what cause is not explained, it would appear that the Mails by the *Berenice*, *Euphrates* and *Water Witch* did not reach Alexandria in time for the English Packet, and that a detention of ten days must have taken place there, but for the interven tion of Mr. Waghorn, aided by Mr. Briggs, who succeeded in inducing the Pasha to allow one of his Steamers to proceed to Malta with the Mails, in charge of Mr. W, by whose good management there, we have now the gratification to know, that these mails would reach London about the end of October, in time to admit of answers being returned from all parts of England, by the Packet of 4th November, now on the way out — which [illegible] add's to the merit of this Signal service [illegible]s the entire disinterestedness of the [illegible]g on his part, not only did he take on [illegible] mails, which a less scrupulous person would have considered enough, and a legitimate advantage too gained, but he volunteered, and with the utmost readiness, agreed, to take charge of the whole Post Office mails likewise, to the the no small chagrin of the Authorities, who would have rejected his interference if they had had courage to face the odium it would have brought upon them. This we know from another source and can perfectly believe. With all the opposition, and all the petty obstacles and miserable jealousies that surround him, and have been resorted to to obstruct his career, he is after all the only man up to his business in Egypt. the only man that has ever done any thing, in the transit of correspondence, of any public advantage or worthy of a name, and miserably ungrateful will the public of India be, if they pass over and leave unacknowledged this last great and most important service, unspeakably important, when it is recollected of what those mails consisted, and how much depends upon a speedy answer to them being received in India.

The appointment of Col. Hodges is an important Œra in Anglo Egyptian affairs. He is reputed to be a man of great talents, of an independent and generous spirit, thoroughly versed in the character of the Turks, and as inflexible as he is bold and decided in all his measures, a man in short the very reverse of the miserable inanities that have, for many years past, filled that important Post. It is a leading feature in the do-nothing, devil-may-care, policy of the present government never to take any step, however loudly called for, until forced into it by some urgent necessity, and so it has been in this case of Egypt, though a position, inferior to none in importance, and demanding the presence of an able and independent man, such as in fact we have now at the eleventh hour obtained. We hope soon to see a different state of public affairs in Egypt, something more in accordance with, and more to the credit of, the character of the nation represented.

From private letters in our possession, we glean that the Pasha has given authority to Hill and Co. to run a Steamer on the Nile, and that the order for one has already gone home;—that Suez, under their's and Mr. Waghorn's exertions, has latterly much improved, the different hotels having been done up afresh and rendered greatly more comfortable ;—that the springs of the Carriages have been altered and improved, and the bungalows in the Desert nearly all finished—We farther learn that the Boilers, for the new Steam vessel building at Suez for the Pasha, had arrived before the *Zenobia* left, each upon a Car with broad wheels about 8 feet in diameter, drawn by 40 Bullocks 3 abreast, and that the journey across the Desert occupied one month—They are of 36 Horse Power, and it is believed that the Vessel will not hold them.

Public that attention, which the importance of the subject it treats of merits.

Alexandria, 30th October 1839.

"You will be glad to hear that another link will be added to the chain of Steam Communication which is to connect India with England, by the formation of a Company for the navigation of the Nile. The Pachas consent to establish steam Boats on that river was obtained the day after you left Alexandria, and from the activity of the parties at the head of the company, I have little doubt but that the project will soon be carried into effect. Mr. Joyce assisted by Mr. Waghorn is the leader in it; he possesses both the Means, and the Will to carry it into execution, but as it is not fair to spur a willing horse, I think you Indian Gentlemen ought to come forward, and promote the undertaking by taking shares. Will you see what can be done with the different Steam Funds? I believe a Prospectus of the proposed Company will be sent to India by the next Packet. The Capital proposed is £12,000, divided into shares of £100. I feel confident that in a pecuniary point of view, it will answer, but even had I any doubts they should not deter me from taking a few shares, in an undertaking which is of such great interest to every one connected with this country or India."

INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Alexandria, Oct. 26th 1839.

9TH.—The French and English Steamers left from Malta without India Mails.

13TH —This day Mr. Waghorn left for Malta in the Pasha's Steamer "*Generoso*" in care of the Government and his own Mails, by "Waterwitch" from Calcutta and by "Berenice" from Bombay, the Mail by Waterwitch arriving at Suez on the 4th instant in Constance Schooner from Aden, and that per "Berenice" arriving on 6th;—the mails by both these opportunities being late for the English and French Steamers lett here on the 7th instant for Malta.

Mr. Waghorn, ever alert in the cause of the public, and ever watchful of the interests of those who repose confidence in him, perceiving the immense injury the commercial interests of England would sustain by the detention for 10 days of no less than 47 cases of letters and newspapers, and moreover taking into consideration the more than ordinary importance of the intelligence the Berenice was bearer of, at once resolved to diverge from the ordinary routine, and make a bold stroke to get the Pasha's Steamer to convey the mails to Malta, which after incalculable trouble, in consequence of indirect opposition to his plans by one of our Government officials here, he eventually succeeded in effecting, much to the discomfiture of the person before alluded to, and we can verily assert that had it not been for Mr. Waghorn's unflinching exertions in the cause of merchants &c. and the public at large, their interests would have been sacrificed to political and diplomatic fudge.

We think it but a duty, to the above mentioned gentleman, to request your giving publicity in your valuable columns to the aforesaid facts.

13TH.—The Rhadamanthus Steamer arrrived here from Tenedos to day, she was merely bearer of some private despatches to Col. Campbell.

16TH.—The Rhadamanthus sailed for Tenedos to day to rejoin the fleet, from whence it was supposed she would proceed to Constantinople with despatches for Lord Ponsonby from Sir R. Stopford.

23RD.—As regards Eastern Politics every thing remains in *statu quo*, and if we offer to give a judgment, we should say that it will continue so until the wisdom of European Diplomatists drives them to do justice to these 2 powers, who if left to themselves would have settled all their differences ere now; if on the contrary, they still continue in the course they are now pursuing, discord and disunion will accrue without furthering the object they feign to have most at heart; and no doubt is entertained that a universal war will be the inevitable consequence, whereas if at the present crisis the interventionists would wash their hands of the contention between the Porte and Mehemet Ali, a speedy reconciliation would be effected, and what strengthens our opinion on this point is, that the Governments of these two countries are at the present moment negotiating, and evince a strong desire of accomplishing a reconciliation, independent of foreign intervention.

24TH —The French Steamer due to day is not yet in Sight 5 o clock P. M., so she cannot be in to day.

OCT. 27TH.—Mr. Waghorn returned this day in the Pasha's Steamer "Generoso; the Berenice's mail 12th Sept. from Bombay in Company with the Water Witch. 12th July; Calcutta, and Euphrates 18th August from Bombay, would all reach London together on the 29th instant, therefore answers will come to them on the 4th November, thus a month's gain to all India and China thro' the exertions of Mr Waghorn and the generosity of Mehemet Ali has been obtained; the latest news is that there is to be no Congress at Vienna: you will observe in our letter to you of last month, or the month before, we ridiculed the Vienna Congress; our prognostic on that head is come to pass.

The annexed letters from our London Correspondent furnish a concise summary of the intelligence, brought by the present packet up to the day the mail left England. We are sparing, in our present issue, of extracts from the Home Journals, in order to make room for full details of the late extraordinary proceedings in China, the knowledge of which has produced a great sensation here, and cannot fail also to excite considerable astonishment in England, and to lead to some energetic measures, on the part of the Government, to put an end to the present disgraceful state of affairs. It is plain that matters have reached a crisis, when but one way remains to settle the dispute. On whichever side the blame of the recent proceedings lies, it must be obvious, from the feeling desplayed by the Chinese, that we can never again re-establish ourselves in the country, on a footing compatible with the national honour, or satisfactory to those engaged in that trade, but by a demonstration of Power, greater than has ever yet been levelled against that country.

From private sources we learn that the Home government has hitherto evinced extreme caution in speaking of the line of policy they intend to pursue, —that they are anxious to gain information, and have taken measures to collect the best, as to all the most vulnerable points of the coast, the effect and efficiency of Blockade, and particularly what the merchants themselves require to be done, whose demands were understood to extend to,

1. Satisfaction for the past,
2. Compensation for the property destroyed,
3. Treaty for the regulation of the Trade in future,
4. Permission to trade with the N. Ports.

that it was next to certain an armed Force would appear off the Coast of China by next S. W. Monsoon; that the point of compensation was rapidly gaining ground, as People began to understand the question, and that the *on dit* was Lord Palmerston supported it, Sir J. C. Hobhouse alone being doubtful.

It is also said that this Packet has brought Despatches from the Government to Capt. Elliot, intended for the *Ariel*, but brought on [illegible]

to Manilla soon—Exertions were making to carry on the Cotton trade, in neutral bottoms, from the anchorage of the shipping up to Whampoa, and considerable quantities of Bombay Cotton had been sold in this way, at the handsome price of 13 and 14 taels.

It seems to be the impression here that there will be no trade with China after May 1840, when the Fleet may be expected, by which time it is thought all matters outstanding will be arranged. The *Cornwallis* was the next vessel for Bombay and the *Charlotte* for Calcutta. The *Hellas* was dispatched by Captain Elliot with the present accounts, expressly to ask armed assistance from the Bengal Governmeut, but it is believed that it will not be granted.

London 25th Sept. 1839.

FRANCE.—There have been disturbances at Mans in consequence of the removal of Corn from one district to another. Large purchases had been made by the War Department to the amount of £1,200, which on about being conveyed towards Chartres and Paris, was surrounded by a mob, but who were dispersed by the Dragoons after some resistance. The following day the mob again collected, barricaded the Bridge and severely maltreated the Soldiers. Persuasion was ultimately employed and had the desired effect and one unruly person was arrested without opposition. Government has since dismissed the Prefect, for not repressing the advances of the Mob with sufficient promptitude. The Harvest here seems to be less productive than was expected. Bread in Paris is very high. In the South the price of Grain continued to rise and at St. Germains placards announced the most violent threats should the price not be lowered by the end of the Month. The Duke of Orleans left Port Vendres Oran on 19th Instant. The Papers view the affairs of the East with a gloomy aspect and a collision is announced as inevitable.

SPAIN.—Maroto's treachery has been effectual, and bought it is said by English Gold to the amount of £160,000. Don Carlos entered Ainhoa on 14th Instant, having been driven thither by Espartero. Bourges has been assigned him as a Residence, and he will be "treated in every respect as an unfortunate prince." The only Carlist chief who gives uneasiness to the Government is Cabrera whose forces amount to 8000 Men. Cabenero has made his submission and received a command in the Army about to march against Cabrera. The Chamber of Deputies have chosen Calatrava for their president, and voted an address of congratulation to the Queen. Her Majesty proposes a general amnesty. A loan of 100,000,000 francs is said to be under negociation under the Guarantee of France. Espartero has had conferred on him by the King of France the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. The Christnos are in possession of the Frontier lines, but the domestic affairs of the country appear to have gained but little stability from the recent triumphs. Espartero was at Pampeluna where a grand reception was prepared for him.

PORTUGAL.—A deeply laid Miguelite conspiracy was discovered at Lisbon on 17th Instant, at the head of which was M. Antonio de Albuquerque a wealthy landed Proprietor who has been apprehended. Several others have been arrested.

ENGLAND.—The annual revision of the lists of Parliamentary Voters has commenced, but save in a few Places where Party spirit runs high excites little interest. Anxiety respecting the Crops is on the increase, occasioned by the heavy rains and still continuance of the unsettled weather. The price of Grain rose last week from 5 | to | 6 per Quarter, and large orders for Foreign Corn have been despatched. The Land holders exult in the continuance of high prices and last years struggle will be renewed. The Bank Proprietors held a Meeting on 19th Instant and declared a dividend of 3½ cent to be paid on 11th Prox. A long discussion ensued on a Motion censuring the Directors for giving £ 500 towards Building Churches in the Metropolis but was withdrawn and the usual vote of thanks to the Directors carried. The National convention has dissolved itself. The numbers were 11 to 11 and the Chairman gave the casting vote. Their ships with 549 Emigrants have just left the River for New Zealand; 2 others are to follow with 216. There names are Adelaide, Aurora, Oriental, Duke of Roxburgh and Bengal merchant. The race for the St. Leger stakes on 17th Instant was one of the greatest on record. Major Yarburgh's "Charles 12th" was the winner. The disastrous effect predicted as likely to result from the non acceptance by Hottinger &Co of Paris of the U. S. Bills has been averted by their acceptance by Messrs Rothschild. The investigation into the conduct of the Birmingham Magistrates is concluded, but of course no report has yet appeared. A return of the Territorial Revenues and disbursements of the E. S. Company for 1835, 36 37, and estimate for 1838 has just been printed by order of Parliament, the estimate of surplus for the past year is £ 1,300,000, and the debt of the Company on 1st April 1837 is £ 30, 400,000, the interest on it being £1,440,000.

5th October 1839.

ENGLAND.—The favorable results anticipated from Mr Macaulay's taking Office are now distroyed, the appointment being quite a failure, so far as success is concerned; it shews however to what a miserable state the Government is reduced. At a Quarterly general Court of Directors of the E I. Company held on 25th ultimo, among other topics, it was stated by Sir R. Jenkins the Chairman that the Directors were preparing a Petition to the Legislature for an Equalisation of the duties on E. I. produce imported into Great Britain. The Motion for Compensation to Captain Haviside was postponed. Sir C. Forbes complained of the amount of Secret Service Money £53,000. and gave notice of a motion on the subject—Government has offered a reward of £200 for the best and £100, for the 2nd best plan for carrying into operation the Act relative to penny postage. Mr. R. Hill the original promoter will have, it is said, an appointment worth £1,500 a year—Baron Rothschild has been confirmed in the appointment of Austrian Consul General in London, which post he before only provisionally held—It is said that King Ernest has invited Lord Lyndhurst and others from England to consult as to what should be done in case Queen Victoria dies without issue—The Weekly receipts of our two great lines of Railroad viz. grand Junction and London and Birmingham average £24,000, the former £10,000 and the latter £ 4,000. The Election of Lord Mayor and Sheriffs came off on Saturday last. Sir Chapman Marshall succeeds to the present Mayoralty—Astrong opinion prevails that an order in Council, will again order one and two Pound Notes to be legal tenders—The Queen Dowager intends shortly to visit the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth and the Earl and Countess of Denbigh in Warwikshire. The late Sir Thomas Hardy will be succeeded by Admiral the Honorable, Charles Elphinstone Fleeming, a relative of the Elliotts and of course an active supporter of Ministers—All the liabilities of the United States Bank have been met by Mr. Jaudon to whom is ascribed by all, the highest degree of merit in reference to his conduct during the late very trying emergency—An extraordinary change has taken place regarding the wind up of the Harvest; since our last fine weather has ensued and prices fallen, the quantity of wheat being sufficient for the wants of the country.

SPAIN.—Don Carlos will withdraw his pretensions to the Crown on the following conditions, vizt. that he is acknowledged as an Infanta of Spain and Heir to the Throne in case of the failure of the heirs of Ferdinand; that his estates be restored, that he has a pension conformable to his rank, and that he be permitted to live at Saltzburg on the possessions of his Wife.—Ministers propose an amnesty which shall include

FRANCE.—The Garrison of Bourges is to be increased during the stay of Don Carlos. Louis Philippe sent him on arrival 100,000 frs. The mediation of England between this country and Buenos Ayres has been accepted. The ratification of the Treaty with Texas was signed on 25th ultimo, but will not be made public until ratified by the Senate and President of Texas. In consequence of the rise in all sorts of Provisions Government has levied a supplementary credit of 2,643,000 frs to be applied to the wants of the Troops quartered in the interior and in the North of Africa. The dearth of Grain has caused fresh disorders. Seditious placards have been posted in different parts but without producing any ill consequences. The opposition has held meetings to consolidate itself, to shake off the ministerial influence among its members, and, as a compact body, to advance on fixed principles towards the attainment of definite reform.

14th October 1839.

FRANCE.—The liberal opposition in France are so far from agreed on the question of Electoral Reform, that the present system is safe for some time to come. Louis Philippe it is said, by nearly all the French Press, has changed his views on the Eastern Question, to the almost universal desire of his People, and acts in direct opposition to his former pledge to maintain the integrity of the Turkish Empire. The French Blockading Squadron off Buenos Ayres is to be reinforced, and vigorous measures taken to compel the submission of Pres: Rosas. The *Debats* complains of the support he receives from the British Envoy, whose instructions do not justify him in the course he has pursued This with many other articles by the Press is written in a spirit of a great hostility towards England. The Court at Fontainbleau broke up on the 5th Inst. and the Court returned to Paris for the Winter. Efforts have been made to excite disaffection in Paris; Placards in favor of Prince Louis Napoleon and the Republic having been stuck up in all directions.

SPAIN.—The Queen Regent has appointed the wife of Esparteo maid of honor to Queen Isabella 2nd, and addressed to her the decree conferring that distinction, entirely written with her own hand. Espartero is in full march against Cabrera preceded by Carleanro, some time since one of that Generals Lieuts. and well acquainted with the Country. Don Sebastian has separated from Don Carlos and been granted Passports for Rome. The latter it is said has commanded Cabrera, Elio, and the Count D'Espagne to lay down their arms. The question of the Fueros has at last been decided. The Cortes however are to be dissolved. Nearly all the French Vessels of War on the Coast are recalled, preparatory to disarming and transfering their Seamen to Ships destined for the Levant.

BELGIUM.—Disturbances of a serious nature occurred in Ghent on 1st Instant. A disposition to turbulence *had* previously manifested itself from a large number of Factory Workmen who had left their Employment on account of a reduction in Wages On the day in Question however they assembled in great "numbers crying "The Prince of Orange for ever" and Vive la Republique" They were however dispersed by the Police but not effectually; for the following Morning, Burning and Pillage commenced, and the Soldiers were called, who soon restored tranquility, making 70 of the Rioters prisoners. The Emeute is attributed to hunger. Bread is unusually dear and Trade dull.

ENGLAND.—The net produce of the Revenue ending 10th Instant exceeds the receipts of 1838 by £1,713,971. On the quarter there is an Increase if £240,699, over the corresponding period of 1838. Reports of the Harvest continue unfavorable, and great complaints are made of the quality of the Wheat brought to the different markets, here however former prices are fully maintained. The anti-corn law movement seems to flag and no visible effect is being made at counter organization. Sir James Clark has published a long statement in defence of his character in the case of the late Lady Flora Hastings. Several Chartists, among them Fergus O'Connor and Bryant OBrien have been arrested and required to find Bail for their appearance at the Assizes. Revival meetings have been lately very prevalent in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and the eccentricity and extravagance on the part of those taking part in them is censured in very severe terms by the local press. A great fuss has been made by all the Tory papers about the late appointment to Greenwich Hospital which is described as the most arrant piece of Whig jobbing ever known. The Queen has paid all the Debts of the late Duke of Kent, and received an address from the Creditors. Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg has arrived and is with the Queen at Windsor. Rumour states their approaching Marriage to be fixed, and that an announcement will be made at the next meeting of Parliament. The Prince is a Catholic. Monetary affairs instead of improving become more and more embroiled every day and serious apprehensions are excited that it may end in a suspension of specie payments.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE COBURG.—His Serene Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg, accompanied by his elder brother, the hereditary Prince, arrived off the Tower on Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock, in the steam-ship *Antwerp*. Two of the Queen's carriages had been some hours awaiting the arrival of their Serene Highnesses, who immediately proceeded with their suite, to Buckingham Palace. After a short delay the illustrious visitors set off, in two Royal carriages and four, on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

On Monday the Queen held a Privy Council at the Castle, at which most of her Majesty's ministers were present. Mr. Macauley was sworn of her Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the board. He had the honour also of kissing hands as Secretary of War. After the Council, the Queen and the whole of the party afterwards rode in the park. The Duchess of Kent took an airing in a carriage with Lady Charlotte Dundas.

THE FRENCH NAVY.—The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal ordinance, dated the 26th instant, providing that the young seamen destined to serve in the merchant navy, and intended to become captains of merchant vessels, may hereafter be temporarily employed on board the vessels of the military navy, in the capacity of volunteers. In order to be entitled to admission, they must not be under 18, nor above 22, years of age. They are moreover required to prove that they have navigated during eighteen months, either in military or mercantile vessels, that they speak and write the French language correctly, and that they can observe the height of the stars, calculate the latitude, &c. The number of volunteers admitted into the vessels of war is not to exceed one half of that of midshipmen. They are to rank immediately after those of the second class, to discharge the same duties, dine at the same table, and to be treated like them in every respect. Their pay is fixed at 40 franks per month, and, if disabled in the service, they are to be pensioned by the state.

THE LATE JUDGE.—Mr. Justice Vaughan was next brother to Sir Henry Halford and to Sir Charles Vaughan, G. C. B., late ambassador at Washington. His lordship married, December 20, 1803, the Hon Augusta St. John, second daughter of Henry, 12th Lord St. John, of Bletso, by whom he had issue; and after whose demise he married, August 4, 1832, the present Dowager Lady St. John, mother of the present peer. The late judge was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and subsequently one of the judges of the Court of Commons Pleas.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—On Friday the tenders for the third contract for the new Houses of Parliament, comprising the whole of the river front, and returns or wings of the building, were opened before the commissioners of her Majesty's Board

that it will be ten years ere the structure will be entirely completed.

It is reported that Lord Lyttleton is to be Lord-Lieut. of Worcestershire, in place of Lord Foley, who, it is said, has resigned that office.

The Duke of Roxburgh is to have the green riband, vacant by the death of the Earl of Lauderdale.

On Saturday a beautiful little Arabian horse, of a dark chesnut colour, has arrived at the royal stables, Windsor, in the charge of an Arab, accompanied from town by one of the royal servants, having been sent by her Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli.

All the cotton mills at Ashton, Hyde, Stayley-bridge, Newton, Mottram, &c., have resumed working full time. It is calculated that the forty-five firms will pay 10,000l. in additional wages this week, a circumstance that cannot be otherwise than welcome to the many thousand hands employed in these beehives of industry.

M. Michaud, the celebrated author of the *History of the Crusades*, and of various other literary and political compositions of merit, died at Passy on the 30th ult., in the 72d year of his age.

A foolish fellow, who made some complaint against his landlady for retaining *valuable papers* of his, applied to the Petty Sessions at Kensington for their recovery, when it came out that these rare manuscripts were *love letters*, from the complainant—to the Queen!

Mr. Macauley's seat in Parliament is not vacated by his present acceptance of office—at least its privileges are not abrogated until the moving of a new writ which cannot take place till after the assembling of Parliament.

A correspondent of this morning's *Chronicle* says:—"We are ransacking Europe for corn: India could grow twice over as much as we require. Its population of one hundred millions, if they bought only a turban each, or sixteen yards of calico or muslin if would be sixteen hundred millions of yards. Why, such a quantity of goods would require twice as many cotton-mills as are now built to produce it. Cotton could also be grown in unlimited quantities." [The answer to this is clear and indisputable. Indian produce does not find its way to England, but that is not the fault of the India Company, as sovereigns of India but of the British and Irish landowners as sovereigns at home.]

THE DUKE OF KENT'S DEBTS.—We some time ago informed our readers that the Queen had been graciously pleased to direct that the debts of her late Royal father, the Duke of Kent, should be liquidated from her Majesty's privy purse. We have since learned that this payment has been effected, and that the creditors of his late Royal Highness have presented an address to her Majesty, through Sir Henry Wheatly, expressing their grateful sense of this proof of her Majesty's spontaneous liberality.—*Times*. The following letter on this subject appeared in yesterday's *Times*:—

"Sir,—Having been absent from home when the address to her Majesty, alluded to by you in your paper of the 8th of October, relative to the payment of the late Duke of Kent's debts, was presented to the Queen, I unfortunately (and perhaps other creditors are in the same situation) was precluded from the grateful pleasure of expressing my humble thanks for the performance of a deed so noble in itself, and so worthy to be put on record. I hope, therefore, Sir, that you will allow me to do so through your medium, and to inform you of a circumstance of which you are probably not aware, but on which you may reply—that a sum exceeding 50,000l. was furnished by her Majesty's privy purse to carry this act of filial piety into effect. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"JAMES STRUDWICK.

"Ealing, October, 1839."

—Mr Rowland Hill is about to proceed to Paris, under the direction of the Treasury, to inspect the Post-office arrangements in France, for the purpose of obtaining the fullest information on that subject.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

The *Sud* of Marseilles, dated the 8th inst., publishes the following accounts from Constantinople of the 24th —

"The influence of Redschid Pasha is beginning to be felt. Several important changes among the high functionaries have taken place under his directions. Nourri Effendi, Mustachar of Foreign Affairs, has been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris. Talat Effendi, the present Minister in Paris, is to proceed to London in the same capacity. Rifat Bey, Ambassador at Vienna, has been appointed Mustachar of Foreign Affairs Nourri Effendi, a creature and relative of Redschid Pasha, is to be sent to Berlin. Hafiz Pasha, the unhappy general of Fezib, and Akif Pasha, are named governors of Pashalics, and Mustapha Kiani Bey, military commander of Broussa."

The *Gazette du Midi* publishes also a letter from Constantinople of the 24th, in which it is formally stated that Russia had proposed to the Turkish Government to place at his disposal a corps of 25,000 men, in case Ibrahim Pasha should march upon Constantinople, and that the Port had apprised the Ambassadors of the other great Powers of this offer of Russia

The *Leipsic Gazette* of the 8th inst states, on the authority of diplomatic letters received in Vienna from Constantinople, that the propositions made to the Porte by several of the European Powers, but particularly by England, had been rejected through the intrigues of the Russian Cabinet, and that the Porte had declined leaving the adjustment of its differences with Mehemet Ali to the care of the proposed conference. The four other Powers, accordingly, had since held their conferences in London, whence the despatches intended for Vienna are forwarded to Johannisberg. The best possible understanding with regard to the Eastern question was believed to exist between France and the Austrian Cabinet, directed, in the absence of Prince Metternich, by M. de Fiquelmont.

The *Journals de Debats* publishes a letter of Prince Puckler Muskau, in which the writer expatiates at some length on the merits and demerits of the Ambassadors of the Five Great Powers in Constantinople. Lord Ponsonby is, however, the only one of whom he speaks in harsh terms. The Prince "cannot conceive the haughtiness, obstinacy, and incredible aversion of his Lordship for Mehemet Ali" and "can only ascribe it to the puerile hatred of mediocrity towards genius." "Admiral Roussin," he says, "is an excellent man, and one of the most honorable characters he knew, but he found him also foolishly prejudiced against the Pasha of Egypt." M. de Bontenieff he describes as a complete optimist, who thought that everything was going on for the best. "M. de Sturmer, the Austrian Internuncio, is," he says, "too well acquainted with the history of Turkey to view matters in so favourable a light. However reassured he might be at seeing the perfect accord existing between the Powers, he felt nevertheless apprehensive of some movement of the populace against the Giaours, and was enchanted at having a vessel of war at his disposal, to take shelter on board of with his family. "As for the Prussian Ambassador, M. Konigsmark," adds the Prince, "he is a good and honest German; a real knight errant of legitimacy, according to our European ideas, who sees in Mehemet Ali a mere rebel, and condemns him without mercy." The Prince accordingly does not consider those diplomatists competent to act as umpires in the quarrel between Turkey and Egypt, and he mentions having heard Kosrew Pasha express regret at having been prevented concluding an arrangement with his old enemy, even at the sacrifice of the hereditary possession of Syria and Egypt. Prince Puckler Muskau concurs on that point in the opinion of the Grand Viziers, and maintains, that had "the just demand of Mehemet Ali" been conceded, "be would have found it his interest to draw closer the ties which unite him to the Sultan, and would have become the surest and perhaps the only efficient support of the Ottoman empire." In conclusion, he declares that "the *status quo* must prolong the precarious condition of Turkey; that the destruction of the Pasha of Egypt would deprive her of her last natural Ally; that [illegible] Congress should be [illegible]